

*A*  
Short Introduction  
OF  
GRAMMAR  
GENERALLY  
TO BE USED.

---

Compiled and set forth  
for the bringing up of all  
those that intend to at-  
taine to the knowledge  
of the Latine  
tongue.

---

LONDON,  
Printed by the Assignes of  
*Roger Norton.*  
1636.

*Cum Privilegio.*



BRITISH  
MUSEUM



## To the READER.



I exhort every man to the learning of Grammar that intendeth to attain to the understanding of the tongues; (wherein is contained a great treasure of wisdom & knowledge) it would seem much vain & little needful; for so much as it is to be known, that nothing can surely be ended, whose beginning is either feeble or faulty; & no building be perfect, when as the foundation and ground-work is ready to fall, & unable to uphold the burden of the frame. Wherefore it were better for the thing it self, and more profitable for the learner, to understand how he may best come to that which he ought most necessarily to have; and so learn the gainest way of obtaining that which may be his best and certainest guide, both of reading & speaking, than to fall in doubt of the goodness and necessity thereof: which I doubt whether he shall more lament that he lacketh, or esteem that he hath it: and whether he shall oftner stumble in trifles, and be deceived in light matters, when he hath it not; or judge truly & faithfully of divers weighty things when he hath it. The which hath seemed to many very hard to compass aforesaid, because that they who professed this art of teaching Grammar, did teach divers Grammars, and not one: and if by chance they taught one Grammar,

## TO THE READER.

yet they did it diversly, and so could not doe it all best; because there is but one bestnesse, not onely in ebery thing, but also in the manner of ebery thing.

As for the diversity of Grammars, it is well and profitably taken away by the Kings Majesties wisdome, who foreseeing the inconvenience, and favourably providing the remedie, caused one kinde of Grammar by sundry learned men to be diligently drawn, and so to be set out onely; ebery where to be taught for the use of learners, and for avoiding the hurt in changing of Schoolmasters.

The variety of teaching is divers yet, and alternatives will be; for that ebery Schoolmaster liketh that he knoweth, and seeth not the use of that he knoweth not, and therefore judgeth that the most sufficient way, which he seeth to be the readiest meane, and perfectest kinde, to bring a learner to have a thorough knowledge therein.

Wherefore it is not amisse, if one seeing by triall an easier and readier way than the common sort of teachers doe, would say what he hath proved, and of the commoditie alowed; that others not knowing the same, might by experience prove the like; and then by proof reasonable, judge the like: not hereby excluding the better way when it is found; but in the meane season forbidding the worse.

The first and chiefest point is, that the diligent Master make not the Scholar haste too much; but that he in continuance and diligence of teaching, make him to rehearse so, that while he hath perfectly that which is behinde, he suffer him not to go forward: for this posting haste overthroweth and hurteth a great sort of wits; and casteth them into an amazednesse, when they know not how they shall either go forward or backward, but stick fast as one plunged that cannot tell what to doe, or which way



## TO THE READER.

to turn him : and then the Master thinketh the Scholar to be a dullard, and the Scholar thinketh the thing to be uneasy, and too hard for his wit: and the one hath an evil opinion of the other, when oftentimes it is in neither, but in the kinde of teaching. wherefore, the best and chiefeest point thoroughly to be kept, is, that the Scholar have in minde so perfectly that which he hath learned, & understand it so, that not only it be not a stop for him; but also a light and help unto the residue that followeth. This shall be the Masters ease, and the childes encouraging, when the one shall see his labour take good effect, and thereby in teaching be lesse tormented; and the other shall think the thing the easier, and so with more gladnesse be ready to go about the same.

In going forward, let him have of every declension of Nounes and conjugation of Verbs, so many severall examples, as they passe them, that it may seeme to the Schoolmaster, no word in the Latine tongue to be so hard for that part, as the Scholar shall not be able praiseably to enter into the forming thereof. And surely the multitude of examples (if the easiest and commonest be taken first, & so come to the stranger and harder) must needs bring this profit withall, that the Scholar shall best understand, & soonest conceibe the reason of the rules, and best be acquainted with the fashion of the tongue. wherein it is profitable, not onely that he can orderly decline his Noun and his Verb; but every way, forward, backward, by cases, by persons: that neither case of Noun, nor person of Verb can be required, that he cannot without stop or study tell. And untill this time I count not the Scholar perfect, nor ready to go any further till he hath this already learned.

This when he can perfectly doe, and hath learned every part, not by rote, but by reason, and is more

## TO THE READER.

unning in the understanding of the thing, than in rehearsing of the words, (which is not past a quarter of a yeares diligence, or very little more, to a painfull and diligent man, if the Scholar have a mean wit) then let him passe to the Concordes, to know the agreement of parts among themselves, with like way and diligence as is afore described.

Wherein plain and sundry examples, and continuall rehearsal of things learned, and specially the daily declining of a Verb, and turning him into all fashions, shall make the great and heauie labour so easie and so pleasant for the framing of sentences, that it will be rather a delight unto them, that they be able to doe well, than pain in searching of an unused and unacquainted thing.

When these Concordes be well known unto them, (an easie and pleasant pain, if the fore grounds be well and thoroughly beaten in) let them not continue in learning of their rules orderly, as they lie in their Syntax, but rather learn some pretty book, wherein is contained not onely the eloquence of the tongue, but also a good plain lesson of honesty and godlines, and thereof take some little sentence as it lieth, and learn to make the same first out of English into Latine, not seeing the book, or construing it thereupon. And if there fall any necessary rule of the Syntax to be known, then to learn it, as the occasion of the sentence giveth cause that day: which sentence once made well, and as high as may be with the words of the book, then to take the book and construe it, & so shall he be lesse troubled with the parsing of it, & easiest carrie his lesson in minde.

And although it was said before, that the Scholars should learn but a little at once, it is not meant that when the master hath heard them a while, he should let them alone (for that were more negligence  
for

## TO THE READER.

for both parts) but I would all their time they be at school they should never be idle, but alwaies occupied in a continuall rehearsing & looking back again to those things they have learned, & be more bound to keep well their old, than to take forth any new.

Thus if the Master occupie them, he shall see a little lesson take a great deal of time; and diligently enquiring and examining of the parts and the rules, not to be done so quickly and speedily as it might be thought to be: Within a while, by this use, the scholar shall be brought to a good kinde of readiness of making, to the which if there be adjoynd some use of speaking (which must necessarily be had) he shall be brought past the wearisome bitterness of his learning.

A great help to further this readiness of making and speaking, shall be, if the Master give him an English book, and cause him ordinarily to turn every day some part into Latine. This exercise cannot be done without his rules, & therefore doth establish them, and ground them surely in his minde for readiness, and maketh him more able to speak suddenly, whensoever any present occasion is offered for the same. And it doth helpe his learning more a great deal to turn out of English into Latine, than on the contrary.

Furthermore, we see many can understand Latine, that cannot speak it, and when they read the Latine word in the book, can tell you the English thereof at any time: but when they have laid away their book, they cannot contrawise tell you for the English the Latine again, whensoever you will ask them. And therefore this exercise helpeth this soze well, and maketh those words which he understandeth, to be readier by use unto him, and so perfecteth him in the tongue handsomly.

## TO THE READER.

These precepts well kept, will bring a man clear past the use of this Grammar-book, and make him as ready as his book, & so meet to further things: whereof it were out of season to give precepts here. And therefore this may be for this purpose enough, which to good Schoolmasters and skilfull is not so needfull: to other meaner and lesse practised it may be, not onely worth the labour of reading, but also of the using.

---

### *An advertisement to the Reader.*

**I**N this Edition, for the greater profit and ease both of Master and Scholar, in the English Rules and in the Latine Syntax, those words, wherein the force of each example lyeth, are noted with letters and figures, where need is: the governour, director, or guider, or that which is in place of it, with an *a*; the governed, or that which is guided by it, with *b*: or if there be more governours, the first with *a*, the second with *a a*; and so if more governeds, the first with *b*, the second with *b b*: and sometimes the order is directed by *a, b, c*: or by figures, and words of the same or such like nature, coupled together with little strokes between, so much as may be. That so in saying the ensamples, the children may (where or when the Master pleaseth) render again onely those words which are the ensample: as saying, *Quis nisi bmentis a inops oblatum respuat aurum?* may repeat againe, *a inops bmentis*. So throughout all the Latine Rules, for better understanding thereof, and for a short repetition, when the master pleaseth, the summes of all the rules are set down, either in the words before the rule, or in the margin, that so they may be chained together briefly, and make perfect sense.



*The latine letters are thus written.*

The capital letters. { A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R  
S T V U X Y Z.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R  
S T V U X Y Z.

The small letters. { a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r  
s t v u x y z.  
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q  
r s t v u x y z.

*Letters are divided into vowels and consonants.*

A vowel is a letter which maketh a full and perfect sound of it self; and there are five in number: namely, *a, e, i, o, u*; wherunto is added the greek vowel *y*.

A consonant is a letter which must needs be sounded with a vowel; as *b* with *e*. And all the letters, except the vowels, are consonants.

A syllable is the pronouncing of one letter or more with one breath: as *A-ve*.

A diphthong is the sound of two vowels in one syllable; and of them there be foure in number, namely, *e, æ, au, eu*; wherunto is added *ei*: as *Æneas, cæna, audio, euge, hei*.

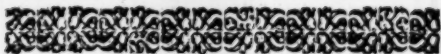
In stead of *æ* and *æ* we commonly do pronounce *e*.

*The greek letters are thus written.*

The capital letters. { Α Β Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο  
Π Ρ Σ Τ Τ Φ Χ Ψ Ω.

The small letters. { α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ  
τ υ φ χ ψ ω.

P R E.



## PRECATIO.

**D**omine Pater, cœli ac terræ Effector, qui liberaliter tribuis sapientiam omnibus eam cum fiduciâ abs te petentibus, exorna ingenii mei bonitatem, quam cum cæteris naturæ viribus mihi infudisti, lumine divinæ gratiæ tuæ; ut non modo quæ ad cognoscendum te, & Servatorem nostrum Dominum Jesum valeant, intelligam; sed etiam irâ mente & voluntate persequar, & indes benignitate tuâ, tum doctrinâ tum pietate proficiam, ut qui efficis omnia in omnibus, in me resplendere dona tua facias, ad gloriam sempiternam immortalis Majestatis tuæ. AMEN.

## A PRAYER.



**O** Almighty Lord and mercifull Father, Maker of heaven and earth, which of thy free liberality givest wisdom abundantly to all that with faith and full assurance aske of thee, beautifie by the light of thy heavenly grace the towardnesse of my soule, the which with all powers of nature thou hast poured into me; that I may not onely understand those things which may effectually bring mee to the knowledge of thee and the Lord Jesu our Saviour, but also with my whole heart and will constantly follow the same, and receiue daily increase through thy bountifull goodnesse towards me, as well in good life as doctrine: so that thou which workest all things in all creatures, mayst make thy gracious benefits shine in me, to the endlesse glorie and honour of thine immortall Majesty. So be it.

¶ An introduction of the eight parts of **L A T I N E** speech.

**T**he speech be these eight parts following :

Noune,	}	declin- ed.	}	Adverb,	}	unde- clined.
Pronoun,				Conjunction,		
Verb,				Preposition,		
Participle,				Interjection,		

Of a **N O U N E**.



**N**oune is the name of a thing **A N O U N E** that may be seene, felt, heard, or understood : as the name of my hand in Latine, is manus : the name of an house, is domus : the name of goodnesse, is bonitas.

**O**f **N**ounes, some be **S**ubstantives, and some be adjectives.

**A** **N**oune **S**ubstantive is that standeth by himselfe, and requireth not another word to be joynd with him to shew his signification : as Homo, a man. And it is declined with one article : as Hic magister, a master : or els with two at the most : as Hic & hæc parens, a father or mother.

**N**ounes of two sorts.  
**A** **N**oune Substantive.

**A** **N**oune **A**djective is that cannot stand by it selfe in reason or signification, but requireth to be joynd with another word : as, Bonus, Good, Pulcher, Faire. And it is declined either with three terminations, as, Bonus, bona, bonum : or els with three articles, as, Hic hæc & hec Felix, Happy : Hic & hæc Levis, & hoc Leve, Light.

**A** **N**oune Adjective.

**A** **N**oune **S**ubstantive either is **P**roper to the thing that it beokeneth : as, Edwardus is my proper name : or els is **C**ommon to moze : as Homo is a common name to all men.

**T**wo kinds of **N**ounes Substantives.

**N**umbers

## An Introduction of the Numbers of Nounes.

**T**HEN Nounes be two Numbers, the Singular and the Plurall. The Singular number speaketh but of one: as *Lapis, a stone.* The Plurall number speaketh of more than one: as *Lapides, stones.*

### Cases of Nounes.

**N**OUNES be declined with six cases, Singularly, and Plurally: the Nominative, the Genitive, the Dative, the Accusative, the Vocative, and the Ablative.

Nominative  
case.

The Nominative case cometh before the Verb, and answereth to this question, *Who or what?* as *Magister docet, The master teacheth.*

Genitive.

The Genitive case is knowne by this token *Of*: and answereth to this question, *Whose or whereof?* as *Doctrina magistri, The learning of the master.*

Dative.

The Dative case is knowne by this token *To*: and answereth to this question, *To whom? or To what?* as *Do librum magistro, I give a booke to the master.*

Accusative.

The Accusative case followeth the Verbe, and answereth to this question, *Whom or what?* as *Amo magistrum, I love the master.*

Vocative.

The Vocative case is knowne by calling or speaking to: as *O magister, O master.*

Ablative.

The Ablative case is commonly joynd with Prepositions serving to the Ablative case: as *De magistro, Of the master.* *Coram magistro, Before the master.*

Also *In, With, Through, For, From, By, and Than*, after the Comparative degree, be signes of the Ablative case.

Articles



## Eight parts of Speech. Articles.

Articles are borrowed of the Pronounes, and be thus declined:

Singulariter	{	Nominat. hic, hec, hoc.	}	Pluraliter	{	Nominat. hi, he, hec.
		Genitivo huius.				Gen. horum, harum;
		Dativo huic.				Dativo his. (horum.
		Accus. hunc, hanc, hoc.				Accusat. Hos, has, hac.
		Vocativo caret.				Vocativo caret.
		Ablativo hoc, hac, hoc.				Ablativo his.

## Genders of Nounes.

Genders of Nounes be seven: the Masculine, the Feminine, the Neuter, the Commune of two, the Commune of three, the Doubtfull, and the Epicene.

The Masculine Gender is declined with this article Hic: as Hic vir, a man.

The Feminine gender is declined with this article Hæc, as Hæc mulier, a woman.

The Neuter Gender is declined with this article Hoc: as Hoc saxum, a stone.

The Commune of two is declined with Hic and hæc: as Hic & hæc parens, a father, or mother.

The Commune of three is declined with Hic, hæc and hoc: as Hic, hæc & hoc felix, happy.

The Doubtfull Gender is declined with Hic or hæc: as Hic vel hæc dies, a day.

The Epicene Gender is declined with one article; and under that one article both kindes are signified: as, Hic passer, a sparrow: Hæc aquila, an eagle, both he and she.

The

# An Introduction of the The Declensions of N O U N S.

I. There be five declensions of Nounes.

**T**he first is when the Genitive and Dative case singular end in *a*: The Accusative in *am*: The Vocative like the Nominative. The Ablative in *a*. The Nominative plur. in *a*: The Genitive in *arum*: The Dative in *is*: The Accusative in *as*: The Vocative like the Nominative. The Ablative in *is*.

As in example:

Hec mensa.  
Hic Poeta.  
Hic & haec  
vena.

Singulariter	Nominativo haec mensa.	Pluraliter	Nominativo haec mensae.
	Genitivo huius mensae.		Gen. harum mensarum.
	Dativo huic mensae.		Dativo his mensis.
	Accusat. hanc mensam.		Accusativo has mensas.
	Vocativo o mensa.		Vocativo o mensae.
	Ablativo ab hac mensa.		Ablat. ab his mensis.

Note that filia and nata, doe make the Dative and the Ablative plurall in *is*, or in *abus*. Also dea, mula, equa, liberta, make the Dative and the Ablative case plurall in *abus* onely.

II.

**T**he second is when the Genitive singular ends in *i*: The Dative in *o*: The Accusative in *um*: The Vocative for the most part like the Nominative: The Ablative in *o*. The Nominative plur. in *i*: The Genitive in *orum*: The Dative in *is*: The Accusative in *os*: The Vocative like the Nominative: The Ablative in *is*.

As in example:

Hic vir.  
Hic liber.

Singulariter	Nominat. hic magister.	Pluraliter	Nominat. hi magistri.
	Gen. huius magistri.		Gen. horum magistrorum.
	Dativo huic magistro.		Dativo his magistris.
	Accus. hunc magistrum.		Accusat. hos magistros.
	Vocativo o magister.		Vocativo o magistri.
	Ablat. ab hoc magistro.		Ablat. ab his magistris.

Here is to be noted, that when the Nominative ends in *us*, the Vocative shall end in *e*: as, Nominativo

## Eight parts of Speech.

nativo hic Dominus, Vocativo ô Domine. Except Deus that maketh ô Deus : & Filius, that maketh ô Fili.

When the Nominative endeth in us, if it be a Proper name of a man, the Vocative shall end in i : as Nominativo hic Georgius, Vocativo ô Georgi.

Also these Nounes following, make their Vocative in e, as in us : as, Agnus, lucus, vulgus, populus, chorus, fluvius.

Note also that all Nounes of the Neuter Gender, of what Declension soever they be, have the Nominative, the Accusative, and the Vocative alike in both numbers, and in the plurall number they end all in a : as in example :

*Nota.*

Singulariter	{	Nominativ. hoc regnum.	{	Nominativo hæc regna.	{	Hoc damnum.
		Genitivo huius regni.		Gen. horum regnorum.		Hoc malum.
		Dativo huic regno.		Dativo his regnis.		Hoc verbum.
		Accusativ. hoc regnum.		Accusativo hæc regna.		
		Vocativo ô regnum.		Vocativo ô regna.		
		Ablat. ab hoc regno.		Ablativo ab his regnis.		

Except Ambo and Duo which make the Neuter gender in o, and be thus declined :

Pluraliter	{	Nominativo, Ambo, ambe, ambo.	{	Nominativo, Duo.
		Genitivo Ambarum, ambarum, ambarum.		
		Dativo Ambobus, ambabus, ambobus.		
		Accusativo Ambos, ambas, ambo.		
		Vocativo Ambo, ambe, ambo.		
		Ablat. Ambobus, ambabus, ambobus.		

The third is when the Genitive Singular endeth in i : The Dative in i : The Accusative in em, and sometime in im, and sometime in both : The Vocative like the Nominative : The Ablative in e, or i, and sometime in both : The Nominative plurall in es : The Genitive in um, and sometime in ium : The Dative in bus : The Accusative in es : The Vocative like the Nominative : The Ablative in bu.

III.

# An Introduction of the

As in example.

Hic pater.  
Hic panis.  
Hoc opus.  
Hoc caput.  
Hæc nubes.

**Singulariter**  
Nominat. hic lapis.  
Genit. huius lapidis.  
Dativo huic lapidi.  
Accus. hunc lapidem.  
Vocativo ô lapis.  
Ablat. ab hoc lapide.

**Pluraliter**  
Nominat. hi lapides.  
Gen. horum lapidum.  
Dat. his lapidibus.  
Accus. hos lapides.  
Vocativo ô lapides.  
Ablat. ab his lapidibus.

Hic vel hæc  
bubo.  
Hæc virtus.  
Hoc animal.  
Hoc cubile.  
Hoc calcar.

**Singulariter**  
Nominat. hic & hæc parens.  
Gen. huius parentis.  
Dativo huic parenti.  
Ablat. ab hac & hac parente.  
Voc. ô parens. (rente.  
Ablat. ab hac & hac pa-

**Pluraliter**  
Nominat. hi & he parentes.  
Gen. horum & harum parentum.  
Dativo his parentibus.  
Ablat. ab his & his parentibus.  
Vocativo ô parentes.  
Ablat. ab his parentibus.

IV.

The fourth is when the Genitive case singular tendeth in us: The Dative in ui: The Accusative in um: The Vocative like the Nominative: The Ablative in u. The Nominative plurall in us: The Genitive in um: The Dative in ibus: The Accusative in us: The Vocative like the Nominative: The Ablative in ibus.

As in example.

Hic gradus.  
Hæc porticus.  
Hoc cornu.

**Singulariter**  
Nominat. hæc manus.  
Genitivo huius manus.  
Dativo huic manui.  
Accusat. hanc manum.  
Vocativo ô manus.  
Ablat. ab hac manu.

**Pluraliter**  
Nominat. he manus.  
Gen. harum manuum.  
Dativo his manibus.  
Accusat. has manus.  
Vocativo ô manus.  
Ablat. ab his manibus.

V.

The fifth is when the Genitive and Dative case singular doe end in ei: The Accusative in em: The Vocative like the Nominative: The Ablative in e. The Nominative plurall in es: The Genitive in erum: The Dative in ebus: The Accusative in es: The Vocative like the Nominative: The Ablative in ebus.

As

## Eight parts of Speech.

As in example:

Singulariter	{	Nominat. hic meridies.	{	Nominat. hi meridies.	Pluraliter
		Gen. huius meridiei.		Gen. horum meridierum.	
		Dat. huic meridiei.		Dat. his meridiebus.	
		Acc. hunc meridiem.		Accus. hos meridies.	
		Vocat. o meridies.		Vocativo o meridies.	
		Ablat. ab hoc meridie.		Ab. ab his meridiebus.	

Hæc res.  
Hæc facies.  
Hæc acies.

Note that all **ſpoues** of the ſiſt declenſion be of the feminine Gender, except meridies and Dies.

## The declining of Adjectives.

A **ſpoue** adjective of three terminations is thus declined, after the firſt and ſecond declenſion:

Singulariter	{	N. bonus, bona, bonum.	{	Nom. boni, bonæ, bona.	Pluraliter
		Gen. boni, bonæ, boni.		Gen. bonorum, bonarum.	
		Dat. bono, bonæ, bono.		Dat. bonis. (bonorum.)	
		Acc. bonū, bonā, bonū.		Acc. bonos, bonas, bona.	
		Voc. bone, bonæ, bonum.		Voc. boni, bonæ, bona.	
		Ablat. bono, bonā, bono.		Ablat. bonis.	

Niger, a, um.  
Tardus, a, um.  
Satur, a, um.

There are beſides theſe, certaine **ſpoues** adjectives of another manner of declining, which make the Genitive caſe ſingular in ius, and the Dative in i: which be theſe that follow, with their compounds:

Singulariter	{	No. unus, una, unum.	{	Nom. uni, unæ, una.	Pluraliter
		Genitivo unius.		Gen. unorum, unarum.	
		Dativo uni.		Dat. unis. (unorum.)	
		Acc. unum, unā, unū.		Accus. unos, unas, una.	
		Voc. une, unæ, unum.		Voc. ui, unæ, una.	
		Ablat. uno, unā, uno.		Ablat. unis.	

Note that unus, una, unum, hath not the plural number, but when it is joyned with a word that lacketh the ſingular number: as Una licet: Una moenia.

Note.  
Alius hath alij  
ul unus.

In like manner be declined totus, ſolus, and alſo ullus, alius, alter, uter, and neuter. ſaving that theſe be laſt rehearſed, lacke the Vocative caſe.

An Introduction of the  
**P**roune Adiectiue of three Articles is thus de-  
 clined, after the third declension:

Ingens. Sclers. Capax. Verus.	Singulariter	{ Nominat. hic, hæc & hoc felix. Genit. huius feliciis. Dativus huic felici. Acc. hunc & hanc fe- licem, & hoc felix. Vocativo ô felix. Abl. ab hoc, hac & hoc felice, vel felici.	Pluraliter	{ Nom. hi & he felices, & hæc felicia. Gen. horum, harum & horum felicium. Dativus his felicibus. Ac. hos & has felices, & hæc felicia. Voc. ô felices, & ô felicia. Abl. ab his felicibus.
	Singulariter	{ Nom. hic & hæc tristis, & hoc triste. Genitivus huius tristici. Dativus huic tristici. Accusat. hunc & hanc tristem, & hoc triste. Voc. ô tristis, & ô triste. Ablat. ab hoc, hac & hoc tristici.	Pluraliter	{ Nom. hi & he tristes, & hæc tristia. Gen. horum, harum & horum tristicium. Dativus his tristibus. Acc. hos & has tristes, & hæc tristia. Voc. ô tristes, & ô tristia. Ablat. ab his tristibus.

Comparisons of Nounes.

Three de- grees of com- parison. The positive.	<p><b>A</b>djectives whose signification may increase or          be diminished, may forme comparison.</p> <p>There be three degrees of comparison: The Pos-          itive, the Comparatibe, and the Superlatibe.</p> <p>The Positive betokeneth the thing absolutely          without exesse: as Durus, Hard.</p>
	<p>The Comparatibe somewhat exceedeth his Pos-          itive in signification: as Durior, Harder. And it          is formed of the first case of his Positive that en-          deth in i, by putting thereto or and us: as of Duri,          hic &amp; hæc durior, &amp; hoc durius: of Tristi, hic &amp; hæc          tristior, &amp; hoc tristius: of Dulci, hic &amp; hæc dulcior, &amp;          hoc dulcius.</p>
The Superla- tive.	<p>The Superlatibe exceedeth his positive in the          highest</p>

## Eight parts of Speech.

highest degree: as Durissimus, Hardest. And it is formed of the first case of his positive that endeth in i, by putting thereto l and simus: as, of Duri, durissimus: of Tristi, tristissimus: of Dulci, dulcissimus.

From these generall rules are excepted these that follow; Bonus, melior, optimus: Malus, peior, pessimus: Magnus, major, maximus: Parvus, minor, minimus: Multus plurimus, multa plurima, multum plus, plurimum. Exception.

And if the Positive end in er, the Superlative is formed of the Nominative case, by putting to rimus: as Pulcher, pulcherimus. Acer.  
Teter.  
Acer.

Also these Nounes ending in lis, make the Superlative by changing is into limus: as, Humilis, humillimus: Similis, simillimus: Facilis, facillimus: Gracilis, gracillimus: Agilis, agillimus: Docilis, docillimus.

All other Nounes ending in lis, do follow the generall rule aforesgoing: as Utilis, utilissimus.

Also if a bowell come before us, it is compared by Magis and Maximè: as, Pius, magis pius, maximè pius: Alsiduus, magis alsiduus, maximè alsiduus. Ignes.  
Impius.  
Arduus.  
Serenus.

## OF THE PRONOUNE.



Pronoun is a part of speech much like to a Noun, which is used in shewing or rehearsing.

There be fifteene Pronounes, There bee fifteene Pronounes.  
Ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, vestras: whereof foure have the Vocative case: as, Tu, meus, noster and nostras, and all other lacke the Vocative case.

To these may be added their compounds, Egomet, nute, idem: and also Qui, quæ, quod.

These eight Pronounes, Ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse, iste, hic, is.

## An Introduction of the

Primitives.

Demonstratives.

Relatives.

Derivatives.

Five things  
belonging to  
a Pronoun.

iste, hic, and is, be **Primitives**: so called, for because they be not derised of others. And they be also called **Demonstratives**; because they shew a thing not spoken of before.

And these are, Hic, ille, iste, is, idem and qui, be **Relatives**; because they rehearse a thing that was spoken of before.

These seven, Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, vestras, be **Derivatives**: for they be derised of their **Primitives**, mei, tui, sui, nostri, and vestri.

There belong to a Pronoun these five things: Number, Case, and Gender, as are in a Noun: Declension, and Person, as here followeth.

## The Declensions of Pronounes.

There be foure Declensions of Pronounes.

The first declension.

These three, Ego, tu, sui, be of the first Declension, and be thus declined:

Singulariter	{	Nominativo Ego.	}	Pluraliter	{	Nominativo Nos.
		Genitivo mei.				Gen. nostram vel nostri.
		Dativo mihi.				Dativo nobis.
		Accusativo me.				Accusativo nos.
		Vocativo caret.				Vocativo caret.
		Ablativo à me.				Ablativo à nobis.
Singulariter	{	Nominativo tu.	}	Pluraliter	{	Nominativo vos.
		Genitivo tui.				Genitivo vestram vel vestri.
		Dativo tibi.				Dativo vobis.
		Accusativo te.				Accusativo vos.
		Vocativo ô tu.				Vocativo ô vos.
		Ablativo à te.				Ablativo à vobis.

Singulariter and Pluraliter	{	Nominativo caret.	}	Accusativo se.
		Genitivo sui.		Vocativo caret.
		Dativo sibi.		Ablativo à se.

The second  
declension.

These are, Ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, and qui, be of the second declension, and be thus declined:

Non.



# Eight parts of Speech.

Singulariter	Nom. iste, ista, istud.	Pluraliter	Nom. isti, istae, ista.
	Genitivo istius.		Gen. istorum, istarum, istorum.
	Dativo isti.		Dativo istis.
	Accusatum, istam, istud.		Acc. istos, istas, ista.
	Vocativo caret.		Vocativo caret.
	Ablat. isto, ista, isto.		Ablativo istis.

Ille is declined like Iste; and also Ipse, saving that the **Plenter** gender in the **Nominative** case, and in the **Accusative** case singular maketh **iplum**.

Nominativo hic, haec, hoc: Genitivo huius: Dativo huic: as afore in the **Proune**.

Singulariter	Nominat. is, ea, id.	Pluraliter	Nominativo ii, ee, ea.
	Genitivo eius.		Gen. eorum, earum, eorum.
	Dativo ei.		Dativo iis vel eis.
	Acc. eum, eam, id.		Accusat. eos, eas, ea.
	Vocativo caret.		Vocativo caret.
	Ablativo eo, ea, eo.		Ablativo iis vel eis.

Singulariter	Nom. qui, quae, quod.	Pluraliter	Nom. qui, quae, quae.
	Genitivo cuius.		Gen. quorum, quarum, quorum.
	Dativo cui.		Dat. quibus vel quibus.
	Acc. quem, quam, quod.		Accus. quos, quas, quae.
	Vocativo caret. (qui.)		Vocativo caret.
	Abl. quo, quae, quo vel		Ablat. quibus vel quibus.

Likewise Quis and Quid be declined, whether they be **Interrogatives**, or **Indefinites**. Also Quis-quis is thus declined:

Nom.	{ Quisquis,	Acc.	{ Quicquid.	Abl.	{ Quoquo, The com-
	{ Quicquid.				{ Quaqua, pound of
					{ Quoquo. Quis.

where note, that Quid is alwayes a **Substantive** of the **Plenter** gender. **Note.**

These **Abi**, Meus, tuus, suus, noster, and vester, are of the third declension, and be declined like **Prounes** of three terminations, in this wise: **The third declension.**

## An Introduction of the

Singulariter	Nom. meus, mea, meum.	Pluraliter	Nom. mei, meae, mea.
	Genit. mei, meae, mei.		Gen. meorum, mearum,
	Dat. meo, meae, meo.		Dat. meis. (meorum.)
	Ac. meum, meam, meum.		Acc. meos, meas, mea.
	Vocat. mi, mea, meum.		Vocat. mei, meae, mea.
	Ablat. meo, meae, meo.		Ablativo meis.

So is Noster declined, and tuus, suus, vester, saying that these three last doe lacke the Vocative case.

Noster, vestras, and this Pronoun Cuias, be of the fourth declension, and be thus declined:

The fourth declension.

Singulariter	Nom. hic & haec nostras, & hoc nostrate.	Pluraliter	No. hi & he nostrates, & haec nostratia.
	Gen. huius nostratis.		Gen. horum, harum & borum nostratium.
	Dat. huic nostrati.		Dat. his nostratibus.
	Ac. hunc & hanc nostratem, & hoc nostrate.		Acc. hos & has nostrates, & haec nostratia.
	Vocat. o nostras, & o nostrate.		Vocat. o nostrates, & o nostratia.
	Abl. ab hoc, hac & hoc nostrate vel nostrati.		Abl. ab his nostratibus.

**Note.**

Here is to be noted that Nostras, Vestras, and this Pronoun Cuias, be called Gentiles, because they properly betoken pertaining to countries or nations, to sects, or factions.

A Pronoun hath three persons.

Persons three.

The first person speaketh of himselfe: as, Ego, I: Nos, We.

The second person is spoken to: as, Tu, Thou: Vos, Ye. And of this person is also every Vocative case.

The third person is spoken of: as, Ille, He: Illi, They. And therefore all Pronouns, Pronounes, and Participles be of the third person.

OF

# Eight parts of Speech: OF A VERBE.



**A** Verbe is a part of Speech, declined with mood and tense, and betokeneth doing, as Amo, I love: or suffering, as Amor, I am loved: or being, as Sum, I am.

A Verbe.

Of verbes, such as have persons be called Personals: as, Ego amo, Tu amas. And such as have no persons, be called Impersonals: as, Iacet, It lieth: Oportet, It behobeth.

Of verbes Personals there bee five kinds, Active, Passive, Neuter, Deponent, and Commune.

Verbs personals.

A verbe Active endeth in o, and betokeneth to doe: as Amo, I love: and by putting to z, it may be a Passive, as amor.

Active.

A verbe Passive endeth in or, and betokeneth to suffer: as Amor, I am loved: and by putting away r, it may be an Active, as Amo.

Passive.

A verbe Neuter endeth in o, or m, and cannot take r to make him a Passive: as, Curro, I runne: Sum, I am. And it is Englished sometime Active, as Curro, I runne: And sometime Passive, as Egroto, I am sick.

Neuter.

A verbe Deponent endeth in r like z Passive, and yet in signification is but either Active, as Loquor verbum, I speake a word: or Neuter, as Glorior, I boast.

Deponent.

A verbe Commune endeth in r, and yet in signification is both Active and Passive: as, Osculor te, I kisse thee: Osculor à te, I am kisse of thee.

Commune.

## An Introduction of the MOODS.

Moods sixe.

**T**here be sixe Moods: the Indicative, the Imperative, the Optative, the Potentiall, the Subjunctive, and the Infinitive.

Indicative.

The Indicative mood sheweth a reason true or false; as *Ego amo, I love: Or else asketh a question; as Amatu? Dost thou love?*

Imperative.

The Imperative biddeth or commandeth: as *Ama, Love thou.*

Optative.

The Optative wisheth or desireth with these signes, *would God, I pray God. or God grant: as Utinam amem, I pray God I love: and hath commonly an Adverbe of wishing joynd with him.*

Potentiall.

The Potentiall mood is known by these signes, *May, can, might, would, should, could, or ought: as Amem, I may or can love: without an Adverbe joynd with him.*

Subjunctive.

The Subjunctive mood hath evermore some Conjunction joined with him: as *Cum amarem, when I loved. And it is called the Subjunctive mood, because it dependeth of another verbe in the same sentence, either going before, or coming after: as, Cum amarem, eram miser: when I loved, I was a wretch.*

Infinitive.

The Infinitive signifieth to doe, to suffer, or to be: and hath neither number, nor person, nor nominative case before him: and is known commonly by this signe, *To: as Amare, To love. Also when two verbes come together without any Nominative case betweene them, then the latter shall be the Infinitive mood: as Cupio discere, I desire to learne.*

## GERUNDS.

Gerunds three;  
*Di, do, dum.*

**T**here be moreover belonging to the Infinitive Mood of Verbes, certaine voices called Gerunds,

## Eight parts of Speech.

rands, ending in Di, Do, and Dum: which have both the Active and Passive signification: as Amandi, Of loving, or of being loved: Amando, In loving, or in being loved: Amandum, To love, or to be loved.

## SUPINES.

There be also pertaining unto Verbes two Supines: the one ending in um, which is called the first Supine, because it hath the signification of the Verbe Active: as Eo amatum, I go to love: And the other in u, which is called the latter Supine, because it hath for the most part the signification Passive: as Difficilis amatu, Hard to be loved.

Supines two, in um and u.

## TENSES.

There be five Tenses or Times: the Present tense, the Preterimperfect, the Preterperfect, the Preterpluperfect, and the Future tense.

Tenses five.

The Present tense speaketh of the time that now is: as Amo, I love.

Present tense.

The Preterimperfect tense speaketh of the time not perfectly past: as Amabam, I loved, or did love.

Preterimperfect.

The Preterperfect tense speaketh of the time perfectly past, with this signe Have: as Amavi, I have loved.

Preterperfect.

The Preterpluperfect tense speaketh of the time more than perfectly past, with this signe Had: as Amaveram, I had loved.

Preterpluperfect.

The Future tense speaketh of the time to come, with this signe Shall, or will: as Amabo, I shall or will love.

Future.

## PERSONS.

## An Introduction of the PERSONS.

*Persons three.* **T**here be also in Verbes three persons in both numbers; as Singulariter, Ego amo. *I love*: Tu amas, *Thou lovest*: Ille amat, *He loveth*: Pluraliter, Nos amamus, *We love*: Vos amatis, *Ye love*: Illi amant, *they love*.

## CONJUGATIONS.

*Conjugations  
fourc,*

**V**erbes have foure Conjugations, which be knowne after this manner.

The first Conjugation hath a long, before re and ris: as Amare, amâris.

The second Conjugation hath e long, before re and ris: as, Docere, docêris.

The third Conjugation hath e short, before re and ris: as, Legere, legeris.

The fourth Conjugation hath i long, before re and ris: as, Audire, audîris.

Verbs in O, of the foure Conjugations,  
*be declined after these examples.*

**A**Mo, amas, amavi, amare: amandi, amando, amandum: amatum, amatu: amans, amaturus. } **To love.**

Doceo, doces, docui, docere: docendi, docendo, docendum: doctum, doctu: docens, docturus. } **To teach.**

Lego, legis, legi, legere: legendi, legendo, legendum: lectum, lectu: legens, lecturus. } **To read.**

Audio, audis, audiui, audire: audiendi, audiendo, audiendum: auditum, auditu: audiens, auditurus. } **To hear.**

Indicative

# Eight parts of Speech.

Br

## Indicative Mood

### Present tense singular,

I love,	Thou lovest,	He loveth,	we love,	Ye love,	They love,
or	or	or	or	or	or
do love,	doest love,	doth love.	do love,	do love,	do love.

A	Mo,	amas,	amat.	} <i>Pluraliter</i>	{	Amamus,	amatis,	amant.
	Daceo,	doces,	docet.			Docemus,	docetis,	docent.
	Lego,	legis,	legit.			Legimus,	legitis,	legunt.
	Audio,	audis,	audit.			Audimus,	auditis,	audiunt.

Preterim- perf. tense singular,	{	Amabam,	{	I loved or did love.
		Doccbam,		
		Legebam,		bas, bat. Plur. bamus, batis, bant.
		Audiebam,		

Preterperfect tense sing.	{	Amavi,	{	I have loved.
		Docui,		
		Legi,		isti, it. Plur. imus, istis, erunt vel ere.
		Audivi,		

Preterpluper- fect tense sin- gular,	{	Amaveram,	{	I had loved.
		Docueram,		
		Legeram,		ras, rat. Plur. ramus, ratis, rant.
		Audiveram,		

Future tense sing.	{	Amabo,	{	I shall or will love.
		Docebo,		bis, bit. Plur. bimus, bitis, bunt.
		Legam,		es, et. Plur. emus, etis, ent.
		Audiam,		

Impera.

## An Introduction of the Imperative Mood

Love I, or he, or thou: let him love. Love we, or ye: let them love.

<i>Present tense singular,</i>	Ama, amct,	}	<i>Plu. amemus,</i>	amate, ament.
	amato: amato.			amatote: amanto.
	Doce, doceat,	}	<i>Pl. doceamus,</i>	docete, doceant.
	doceto: doceto.			docetote: docento.
	Lege, legat,	}	<i>Plu. legamus,</i>	legite, legant.
	legito: legito.			legitote: legunto.
	Audi, audiat,	}	<i>Pl. audiamus,</i>	audite, audiant.
	audito: audito.			auditote: audiunto.

## Optative Mood

*God grant I love.*

<i>Present tense sing. utinam</i>	Amem, ames, amct.	}	<i>Plu. utin. amemus, ametis, ament.</i>
	Doceam,		
	Legam,		
	Audiam,		
		}	<i>as, at. Plu. utinam amus, atis, ant.</i>

<i>Preterimperfect tense sing. utinam</i>	Amarem,	}	<i>would God I loved, or did love.</i>
	Doceam,		
	Legerem,		
	Audirem,		
		}	<i>res, ret. Plu. utinam remus, retis, rent.</i>

<i>Preterperfect tense sing. utinam</i>	Amaverim,	}	<i>I pray God I have loved.</i>
	Docuerim,		
	Legerim,		
	Audiverim,		
		}	<i>ris, rit. Plu. utinam rimus, ritis, rint.</i>

<i>Preterpluperfect tense sing. utinam</i>	Amavissem,	}	<i>would God I had loved.</i>
	Docuisssem,		
	Legissem,		
	Audivissem,		
		}	<i>ses, ser. Plu. utinam semus, setis, sent.</i>

<i>Future tense sing. utinam</i>	Amavero,	}	<i>God grant I shall or will love hereafter.</i>
	Docuero,		
	Legero,		
	Audivero,		
		}	<i>ris, rit. Plu. utinam rimus, ritis, rint.</i>

Poten-



# Eight parts of Speech.

## Potentiall Mood

*I may or can love.*

Present tense singular,	{	Amem, ames, amet. <i>Plur. amemus, ametis, amenz.</i>	{	as, at. <i>Plur. amus, atis, ant.</i>
		Doceam,		
		Legam,		
		Audiam,		

Preterimperfect tense singular,	{	Amarem, <i>I might, would, should, ought, or could love.</i>	{	res, ret. <i>Plur. remus, retis, retet.</i>
		Docerem,		
		Legerem,		
		Audirem,		

Preterperfect tense sing.	{	Amaverim, <i>I might, would, should, or ought to have</i>	{	ris, rit. <i>Plur. rimus, ritis, rint.</i>
		Docuerim,		
		Legerim,		
		Audiverim,		

Preterpluperfect tense sing.	{	Amavissem, <i>I might, would, should, or ought to have</i>	{	ses, set. <i>Plur. semus, setis, sent.</i>
		Docuissim,		
		Legissem,		
		Audivissem,		

Future tense singular.	{	Amavero, <i>I may or can love hereafter.</i>	{	ris, rit. <i>Plur. rimus, ritis, rint.</i>
		Docuero,		
		Legero,		
		Audvero,		

## Subjunctive Mood

*When I love.*

Present tense singular, cum	{	Amem, ames, amet. <i>Plur. cum amemus, ametis, amenz.</i>	{	as, at. <i>Plur. cum amus, atis, ant.</i>
		Doceam,		
		Legam,		
		Audiam,		

## An Introduction of the

<b>Preterimperfect tense</b> <i>ſing. Cū</i>	{	Amarem,	}	<i>when I loved or did love.</i>
		Docerem,		
		Legerem,		
		Audirem,		

*res, ret. Plur. cū remus, retis, rent.*

<b>Preterperfect tense ſing. Cū</b>	{	Amaverim,	}	<i>when I have loved.</i>
		Docuerim,		
		Legerim,		
		Audiverim,		

*ris, rit. Plur. cū rimus, ritis, rint.*

<b>Preterpluperfect tense ſing. Cū</b>	{	Amaviſſem,	}	<i>when I had loved.</i>
		Docuiſſem,		
		Legiſſem,		
		Audiuiſſem,		

*ſes, ſet. Plur. cū ſecimus, ſetis, ſent.*

<b>Future tense ſing. Cū</b>	{	Amavero,	}	<i>when I ſhall or will love.</i>
		Docuero,		
		Legero,		
		Audivero,		

## Infinitive Mood.

<b>Preſent and Preterimperfect tense</b>	{	Amare,	}	<b>To</b>	{	Love.
		Docere,				Teach.
		Legere,				Reade.
		Audire,				Hearc.

<b>Preterperfect and preterpluperfect tense,</b>	{	Amaviſſe,	}	<b>To have</b>	{	Loved.
		Docuiſſe,				Taught.
		Legiſſe,				Read.
		Audiuiſſe,				Heard.

<b>Future tense,</b>	{	Amaturum	}	<b>To</b>	{	love
		Docturum				teach
		Lecturum				reade
		Auditurum				heare

*hereafter.*

<b>Gerunds</b>	{	Amendi, of loving :	}	<b>do, in</b>	{	loving :
		Docendi, of teaching :				teaching :
		Legendi, of reading :				reading :
		Audiendi, of hearing :				hearing :

*dum, to love.*

*lum, to teach.*

*dum, to reade.*

*dum, to heare.*

# Eight parts of Speech.

Amatum,	{	To	love.	{	Amatu,	{	To be	loved.
Doctum,			teach.		Doctu,			taught.
Lectum,			reade.		Lectu,			read.
Auditum,			heare.		Auditu,			heard.

participle	{	Amans, loving.
the pre-		Ducens, teaching.
sent tense,		Legens, reading.
		Audicens, hearing.

the participle	{	Amaturus, to love, or about to love.
the first		Docturus, to teach, or about to teach.
future tense,		Lecturus, to reade, or about to reade.
		Auditurus, to heare, or about to heare.

Before we decline any Verbs in or, for supplying of many tenses lacking in all such Verbs, we must learn to decline this Verb Sum, in this wise following:

Sum, es, fui, esse, futurus: **To be.**

## Indicative Mood

present tense	{	Sum, I am: es, est. Plural. Sumus, estis,
regular,		sunt.
preterperfect	{	Eram, I was: eras, erat. Plural. eramus, eratis,
present tense		erant.
regular,	{	Fui, I have beene: fuisti, fuit. Plural. fuimus, fuistis,
preterperfect		fuerunt vel fuere.
future tense	{	Fueram, I had beene: fueras, fuerat. Plural. fueramus, fueratis, fuerant.
regular,		
future tense	{	Ero, I shall or will be: eris, erit. Plural. erimus, eritis, erunt.
regular,		

Imperative

## An Introduction of the Imperative Mood

Present tense singular,	{ Sis, Es, Esto,	} be thou.	{ Sir, Esto.	} Pl. Simus,	{ Sitis, Este, Estote,	} Sint, Sunt, to.
----------------------------	---------------------------	------------	--------------------	--------------	---------------------------------	-------------------------

## Optative Mood

Present tense sing. utinam	{ Sim, I pray God I be: sis, sit. Plur. utinam simus, sitis, sint.
Preterimperfect tense sing. utinam	{ Essem, I would God I were: esses, esset. Plur. utinam essemus, essetis, essent.
Preterperfect tense singular, utinam	{ Fuerim, I pray God I have beene: fueris, fuerit. Plur. utinam fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.
Preterpluperfect tense sing. utinam	{ Fuisssem, would God I had beene: fuisses, fuisset. Plur. utinam fuisssemus, fuissetis, fuissent.
Future tense sing. utinam	{ Fuero, God grant I be hereafter: fueris, fuerit. Plur. utinam fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

## Potentiall Mood

Present tense sing.	{ Sim, I may or can be: sis, sit. Plur. simus; sitis, sint.
Preterimperfect tense sing.	{ Essem, I might or could be: esses, esset. Plur. esse- mus, essetis, essent.
Preterperfect tense sing.	{ Fuerim, I might, could, should, or ought to have been: fueris, fuerit. Pl. fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.
Preterpluperfect tense singular,	{ Fuisssem, I might, could, should, or ought to have been: fuisses, fuisset. Pl. fuisssemus, fuissetis, fuissent.
Future tense sing.	{ Fuero, I may or can be hereafter: fueris, fuerit. Pl. fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Subjun-

## Eight parts of Speech.

### Subjunctive Mood

Sint.	Present tense	{	Sim, when I am: sis, sit. <i>Plural.</i> cū simus, sitis, sint.
San.	ing. cū		
to.	Preterimperfect tense	{	Essem, when I was: esses, esset. <i>Plural.</i> cū essemus, essetis, essent.
	ing. cū		
simus,	Preterperfect tense	{	Fuerim, when I have been: fueris, fuerit. <i>Plural.</i> cū fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.
	ing. cū		
finam	Preterpluperfect tense	{	Fuissem, when I had been: fuisses, fuisset. <i>Plural.</i> cū fuissemus, fuissetis, fuissent.
	ing. cū		
fuerit.	Future tense	{	Fuero, when I shall or will be: fueris, fuerit. <i>Plural.</i> cū fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.
	ing. cū		
fuisse.			

### Infinitive Mood

fuerit.	Present and preterim- perfect tense,	{	Esse, to be.	{	Preterperfect.	{	Fuisse,	{	to have or had been.
	Future tense,								Preterpluperfect perfect tense,
		<	Fore vel futurum esse, To be hereafter.						

**Verbs in Or of the four Conjugations, be declined after these examples.**

**A** Mor, amāris vel amāre: amatus sum vel fui, amārī: amatus, amandus. **To be loved.**

Doceor, docēris vel docēre: doctus sum vel fui, docērī: doctus, docendus. **To be taught.**

Legor, legēris vel legere: lectus sum vel fui, legī: lectus, legendus. **To be read.**

Audior, audīris vel audire: auditus sum vel fui, audīri: auditus, audiendus. **To be heard.**

C

Indicative

## An Introduction of the Indicative Mood

*I am loved.*

<i>Present tense singular,</i>	Amor, amāris vel amāre, amatur.	<i>Plural. mur, mini, ntur.</i>
	Doceor, docēris vel docēre, docetur.	
	Legor, legeris vel legere, legitur.	
	Audior, audīris vel audīre, auditur.	

*I was loved.*

<i>Preterimperfect tense singular,</i>	Amabar,	<i>Plural. bamur, bami, ni, bantur.</i>
	Docebar,	
	Legabar,	
	Audiebar,	

*I have been loved.*

Amatus	tus es vel fuisti, tus est vel fuit.
Doctus	Pl. ti sumus vel fuimus, ti estis vel fuistis,
Lectus	sum vel fui,
Auditus	sunt, fuerunt vel fuere.

*Preterperfect tense sing.*

<i>Preterpluperfect tense singular,</i>	Amatus	<i>I had been loved.</i>	<i>Pl. ti eramus vel fueramus, ti eratis vel fueratis, ti erant vel fuerant.</i>
	Doctus		
	Lectus		
	Auditus		

*Future tense  
singular,*

Amabor,	<i>I shall or will be loved.</i>	<i>Pl. bimur, imini, untur.</i>
Docebor,		
Legar,		
Audiar,	eris vel ere, etur.	Pl. emur, emini, entur.

## Imperative Mood

	<i>Be thou loved.</i>	<i>Let him beloved.</i>	<i>Let us be loved.</i>	<i>Be ye loved.</i>	<i>Let them beloved.</i>
<i>Present tense singular,</i>	Amare, ametur,	Amator: amator.	Pl. amemur,	Amamini, amentur,	amaminor: amantur
	Docere, doceatur,	docetor: docetor.	Pl. doceamur,	Docemini, doceantur,	doceminor: docentur
	Legere, legatur,	legitor: legitor.	Pl. legamur,	Legimini, legantur,	legiminor: leguntur
	Audire, audiatur,	Auditor: auditor.	Pl. audiamur,	Audimini, audiantur,	audiminor: audiuntur

Optatio



## An Introduction of the

<i>Preterimperfect tense singular,</i>	}	Amarer, Docerer, Legerer, Audirer,	<i>I would, should, or ought to be loved.</i> reris vel rere, retur. <i>Plur.</i> remur, remin- (rentur.
--	---	---	--

<i>Preterperfect tense singular.</i>	}	Amatus Doctus Lectus Auditus	<i>I would, should, or ought to have been loved.</i> sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus sit vel fuerit. <i>Plur.</i> ti simus vel fuerimus, ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.
--------------------------------------	---	---------------------------------------	---

<i>Preterpluperfect tense singular,</i>	}	Amatus Doctus Lectus Auditus	<i>I would, should, or ought to have been loved.</i> essem vel fuisset, tus esses vel fuisses, tus esset vel fuisset. <i>Plural.</i> ti essemus vel fuissetis, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti essent vel fuissent.
---	---	---------------------------------------	--

<i>Future tense singular.</i>	}	Amatus Doctus Lectus Auditus	<i>I may or can be loved hereafter.</i> ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit. <i>Plur.</i> ti erimus vel fuerimus, ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint.
-------------------------------	---	---------------------------------------	--

## Subjunctive Mood.

*when I am loved.*

<i>Present tense singular, cum</i>	}	Amer, eris vel ere, etur. <i>Plur.</i> cum eamur, emini, entur. Docear, Legar, Audiar,	aris vel arc, arur. <i>Plur.</i> cum amur, amini, (antur.
------------------------------------	---	---	--

<i>Preterimperfect tense singular, cum</i>	}	Amarer, Docerer, Legerer, Audirer,	<i>when I was loved.</i> reris vel rere, retur. <i>Pl.</i> cum remur, remi- (ni, rentur.
--	---	---	--

<i>Preterperfect tense singular, cum</i>	}	Amatus Doctus Lectus Auditus	<i>when I have been loved.</i> sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus sit vel fuerit. <i>Pl.</i> cum ti simus vel fuerimus, ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.
--	---	---------------------------------------	---

*Preter-*



# Eight parts of S P E E C H.

*When I had been loved.*

Preterpluperfect tense sing. cum	{	Amatus	{	esset vel fuisset, tus esses vel fuisses, tus
		Doctus		esset vel fuisset. Pl. cum ti essetis vel
		Lectus		fuissetis, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti essent
		Auditus		vel fuissent.

*When I shall or will be loved.*

Future tense sing. cum	{	Amatus	{	ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus eris
		Doctus		vel fuerit. Pl. cum ti erimus vel fuerimus
		Lectus		ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint.
		Auditus		

## Infinitive Mood

Present and preterimperfect tense,	{	Amari,	{	To be	{	Loved.
		Doceri,				Caught.
		Legi,				Read.
		Audiri,				Heard.

Preterperfect & preterpluperfect tense,	{	Amatum,	{	To have or had been loved.	{	esse vel fuisse.
		Doctum,				
		Lectum,				
		Audutum,				

Future tense,	{	Amatum iri, vel amandum esse,	{	to	{	Loved	
		Doctum iri, vel docendum esse,				taught	
		Lectum iri, vel legendum esse,				be	Read
		Audutum iri, vel audiendum esse,				heard	

A participle of the preterperfect tense,	{	Amatus,	{	Loved.
		Doctus,		Caught.
		Lectus,		Read.
		Auditus,		Heard.

A participle of the Fut. in Du.	{	Amandus,	{	To be	{	Loved.
		Docendus,				Caught.
		Legendus,				Read.
		Audiendus,				Heard.

An Introduction of the  
Of certaine Verbs going out of  
*Rule, which are declined and  
formed in manner following.*

**P**ossūm, potes, potui, posse, potens : **To may or can.**  
Volo, vis, volui, velle : volendi, volendo, volendum : supinis caret, volens : **To will, or to be willing.**  
Nolo, non vis, nolui, nolle : nolendi, nolendo, nolendum : supinis caret, nolens : **To nill, or to be unwilling.**

Malo, mavis, malui, malle : malendi, malendo, malendum : supinis caret, malens : **To have rather, or to be more willing.**

Edo, edis vel es, edi, edere vel esse : edendi, edendo, edendum : esum esu, vel estum esu, edens, esurus vel esturus : **To eat.**

Fio, fis, factus sum vel fui, fieri : factus, faciendus : **To be made, or to be done.**

Fero, fers, tuli, ferre : ferendi, ferendo, ferendum : latum, latu : ferens, laturus : **To beare or suffer.**

Feror, ferris vel ferre, latus sum vel tui, ferri : latus, ferendus : **To be bozne or suffered.**

Indicative Mood

*Present tense singular,*

**P**ossūm, potes, potest.  
Volo, vis, vult.  
Nolo, non vis, non vult.  
Malo, mavis, mavult.  
Edo, edis vel es, edit vel est.  
Fio, fis, fit.  
Fero, fers, ferr.  
Feror, ferris vel ferre, fer-  
tar,

*Pluraliter,*

Possūmus, potestis, possunt.  
Volumus, vultis, volunt.  
Nolumus, non vultis, nolunt.  
Malumus, mavultis, malunt.  
Edimus, editis vel estis, edunt.  
Fimus, fitis, fiunt.  
Ferimus, ferris, ferunt.  
Ferimur, ferimini, feruntur.

*Preter-*

# Eight parts of S P E E C H.

Poteram,

Volebam,

Nolebam,

Malebam,

Edebam,

Fiebam,

Ferebam,

Ferebar,

as, at. *Plur.* abier, amus, atis, ant.

(bantur.

Ferebar, baris vel bare, batur. *Plur.* bamur, baminai,

Potui,

Volui,

Nolui,

Malui,

Edi,

Tuli,

isti, it. *Plur.* imus, istis, orunt vel

ere.

sum vel sui, tus es vel fuisti, tus est vel fuit.

Factus

Latus

*Plur.* ti sumus vel fuimus, ti estis vel fui-

stis, ti sunt, fuerunt vel fuere.

Potueram,

Volueram,

Nolueram,

Malueram,

Ederam,

Tuleram,

ras, rat. *Plur.* ramus,

ratis, rant.

Factus

Latus

eram vel fueram, tus eras vel fueras, tus

erat vel fuerat. *Plur.* ti eramus vel fue-

ramus, ti eratis vel fueratis, ti erant vel

fuerant.

Potero, eris, erit. *Plur.* Poterimus, eritis, erunt.

Volam,

Nolam,

Malam,

Edam,

Fiam,

Feram,

es, et. *Plur.* emus, etis, enz.

Ferar, fereris vel ferere, feretur. *Plur.* feremur, fero-

mini, ferentur.

Possum, Volo, Malo, habeo Imperatibem.

## An Introduction of the Imperative Mood

Noli, nolito. *Plural.* Nolite, nolitote.

<i>Present tense singular,</i>	Es, esto,	edat, }	<i>Pl. Edamus,</i>	edite, este, }	<i>edant, edunto.</i>
	ede,	esto, }		estote,	
	edito:	edito.		editote:	
	Fito tu,	Fiat,	<i>Pl. Fia-</i>	Fite,	Fiant,
		Fito.	<i>mus,</i>	fitote:	fiunto.
	Fer,	Ferat,	<i>Plur. Fe-</i>	Ferre,	Ferant,
	ferito:	Ferito.	<i>ranus,</i>	fertote:	ferunto.
	Ferre,	Feratur,	<i>Pl. Fe-</i>	Ferimini,	Ferantur
	fertor:	fertor.	<i>ramur,</i>	feriminor:	feruntor

## Optative Mood

<i>Present tense sing. utin.</i>	Possim,	{	Nolim,	{	is, it. <i>Plural.</i> utin. imus
	Velim,		Malim,		itis, int.
	Edam,				
<i>Preterimperfect tense sing. utin.</i>	Fiam,	{	as, at. <i>Plur.</i> utinam amus, atis, ant.	{	
	Ferant,				
	Ferar, raris vel rare, ratur.		<i>Pl. utin. amur, amini, antur</i>		
<i>Preterperfect tense sing. utin.</i>	Poffem,	{	Edeam vel	{	
	Vellem,		essem,		es, et. <i>Pl. utin. emus,</i>
	Nollem,		Fierem,		etis, ent.
<i>Preterperfect tense singul. utin.</i>	Mallem,	{	Ferrem,	{	(rentur.
	Ferter, raris vel rere, ratur.		<i>Pl. utin. ratur, ratur,</i>		
	Potuerim,		Maluerim,		ris, rit. <i>Plur. utinam</i>
<i>Preterpluperfect tense sing. utin.</i>	Voluerim,	{	Ederim,	{	rimus, ritis, rint.
	Noluerim,		Tulerim,		
	Factus		sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus sit vel		
<i>Preterpluperfect tense sing. utin.</i>	Latus	{	fuerit. <i>Pl. utin. ti simus vel fuerimus, ti</i>	{	
	Potuissem,		stis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.		
	Voluissem,		Maluissem,		ses, set. <i>Plur. utinam</i>
<i>Preterpluperfect tense sing. utin.</i>	Noluissem,	{	Edissem,	{	scimus, setis, sent.
			Tulissem,		
			esset vel fuisset, tus esses vel fuisses, tus esset		
	Factus	{	vel fuisset. <i>Plur. utin. ti essemus vel fuisset</i>	{	
	latus		mus, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti essent vel		
			fuissent.		

## Eight parts of SPEECH.

<i>Future tense</i> <i>Aug. utinam</i>	Potuerō,	Maluerō,	ris, rit. <i>Plural. utinam</i>
	Voluerō,	Ederō,	mus, ritis, rint.
	Noluerō,	Tulero,	
	Factus	ero vel fuero,	tus eris vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit. <i>Platin</i> ti erimas vel fuerimus, ti
	Latus	eritis vel fueritis,	ti erunt vel fuerint.

The Potentiall and the Subjunctive Mood  
be formed like the Optative in voice, and doe differ  
onely in signification and signe of the Mood.

## Infinitive Mood

<i>Present tense</i> <i>and Preter</i> <i>imperf. tense,</i>	Posse,	Potuisse.
	Velle,	Voluisse.
	Nolle,	Noluisse.
	Malle,	Maluisse.
	Edere vel esse,	Edisse.
	Ferre,	Tulisse.
	Fieri,	Factum esse vel fuisse.
	Ferri.	Latum esse vel fuisse.
<i>Future</i> <i>tense,</i>	Esurum esse.	Factum iri, vel faciendum esse.
	Laturum esse.	Latum iri, vel ferendum esse.

Eo and Quo make ibam and Quibam in the Preterimperfect tense of the Indicative mood, and ibo and Quibo in the Future tense: and in all other moods and tenses are varied like verbs in o of the fourth Conjugation, saving that they make their Gerunds, Eundi, cundo, cundum. Quoundi, queundo, queundum.

Of the Preterperfect tense of the Indicative mood, be formed the Preterpluperfect tense of the same mood; the Preterperfect tense, the Preterpluperfect tense, and the Future tense, of the Optative mood, the Potentiall mood, and the Subjunctive mood; the Preterperfect tense, and the Preterpluperfect tense of the Infinitive mood: as, of

Tenses formed of the preterperfect tense.

Amavi,

## An Introduction of the

Amavi, are formed Amaveram, amaverim, amavero, by changing i into e: and, Amavissem, amavisse, keeping i still.

**I** Personals be declined throughout all Modes and Tenses in the voice of the third person singular onely: as, Delectat, delectabat, delectavit, delectaverat, delectabit. Decet, decebat, decuit, decuerat, decebit, decero. Studeatur, studebatur, studium est vel fuit, studium erat vel fuerat, studebitur, &c.

And they have commonly before their English, this signe *it*: as, *It* delighteth, Delectat. *It* becometh not, Non decet.

## OF THE PARTICIPLE.

**A** Participle is a part of speech derived of a Verbe: and taketh part of a Noun, as Gender, case, and declension: and part of a Verbe, as tense and signification: and part of both, as Number and figure.

There be foure kinds of Participles: one of the Present tense, another of thepreter tense; one of the future in *rus*, and another of the future in *du*.

**A** Participle of the Present tense hath his English ending in *ing*; as *Loving*: and his Latine in *ans*, or *ens*; as, Amans, docens. And it is formed of thepreterimperfect tense of the Indicative Mood, by changing the last syllable into *ns*: as Amabam, amans. Audiebam, audiens. Auxiliabar, auxilians. Poteram, potens.

**A** Participle of the future in *rus* betokeneth to doe, like the Infinitive Mood of the Active voice: as Amaturus, *To love*, or *about to love*. And it is formed of the latter Supine by putting *to rus*: as Docu, docturus.

**A** Participle of thepreter tense, hath his Eng-  
lish

## Eight parts of S P E C I E.

ish ending in d, r, o, z; as, *Loved, taught, slain*: and in Latine in tus, sus, xus; as *Amatus, vilus, nexus*: and one in uis, as *Mortuus*. And it is formed of the latter Supine, by putting to s: as *Lectus, lectus*; except *Mortuus*.

A Participle of the Future in dus betokeneth to suffer like the Infinitive Mood of the Passive voice: as, *Amandus, To be loved*. And it is formed of the Genitive case of the Participle of the Present tense by changing tis into dus: as *Amantis, amandus*. Legendis, legendus. And it is also found to have the signification of the Participle of the Present tense; as, *Legendis veteribus proficit, in reading old Authors thou dost profit*.

The second Future tense in dus.

Of a verbe Active, and of a verbe Passive which hath the Supines come two Participles: one of the Present tense, and another of the Future in rus: as of *Amo, cometh Amans, amaturus*: of *Curro, currens, cursurus*.

Of an active come two participles.

Of a verbe Passive, whose Active hath the Supines, come two Participles: one of the Present tense, and another of the Future tense in dus: as of *Amor, cometh Amatus, amandus*.

Of a passive come two.

Of a verbe Deponent come three Participles: one of the Present tense, one of the Preter tense, and another of the Future in rus: as of *Auxilior, cometh auxilians, auxiliatus, auxiliaturus*.

Of a deponent three.

And if the verbe Deponent doe governe an Accusative case after him, it may forme also a Participle in dus: as of *Loquor, loquendus*.

Of a verbe Commune come foure Participles: as of *Largior, cometh largiens, largiturus, largitus, largiendus*.

Of a commune foure.

Participles of the present tense be declined like Nounes Adiectives of three articles: as, *Nominativo hic, hæc & hoc amans, Genitivo hujus amantis, Dativo huic amanti, &c.*

Participles declined like Adjectives.

Partic:

An Introduction of the  
 Participles of other tenses bee declined like  
 Pounes Adiectives of three difers endings: as, A  
 matus, amata, amatum: Amatus, amata, amatum  
 Amandus, amanda, amandum.

## OF AN ADVERBE.

**A**dverbs is a part of speech joyued to  
 the Verbs to declare their signification.  
 Adverbs some be of time: as, Hodie,  
 cras, heri, perendie, olim, aliquando, nuper,  
 quando.

**Place:** as, Ubi, ibi, hic, illic, illic, intras, foris.  
**Number:** as, Semel, bis, ter, quater, iterum.  
**Order:** as, Indè, deinde, denique, postremò.  
**Asking or doubting:** as, Cur, quare, unde, quor-  
 um, nunc, nunquid.  
**Calling:** as, Heus, ô, chodum.  
**Affirming:** as, Certè, nã, profectò, sanè, scilicet,  
 licèt, estò.  
**Denying:** as, Non, haud, minimè, neutiquam,  
 nequaquam.  
**Swearing:** as, Pol, xdepol, herele, medius-fidius.  
**Exhorting:** as, Eia, agè, agitè, agendum.  
**Flattering:** as, Sodas, amabò.  
**Forbidding:** as, Nè.  
**Wishing:** as, Utinam, si, ô si, ô.  
**Gathering together:** as, Simul, unà, pariter, non  
 modò, non solum.  
**Parting:** as, Scorsim, sigillatim, vicatim.  
**Choosing:** as, Potius, imò.  
**Thing not finished:** as, Pene, fere, prope, vix,  
 modò, non.  
**Shewing:** as, En, ecce.  
**Doubting:** as, Forsan, forsitan, fortassis, fortasse.  
**Chance:** as, Fortè, fortuito.



## Eight parts of SPEECH.

**Similitude:** as, Sic, sicut, quasi, ecu, tanquam velut.

**Quality:** as, Bene, male, doctè, fortiter.

**Quantity:** as, Multum, parum, minus, paululum, plurimum.

**Comparison:** as, Tam, quàm, magis, minus, maximè.

**Certaine Verbes be compared:** as, Doctè, doctius, doctissimè. Fortiter, fortius, fortissimè. propè, propius, proximè.

Also the voices of **Prepositions**, if they be set alone, not having any casuall word to serue unto joyned with them, be not **Prepositions**, but are changed into **Verbes**: as, Qui ante non caver, post dolebit, He that bewareth not afore, shall be sorry afterward. Coràm laudare, & cùm vituperare, inhonestum est, In presence to commend one, and behind the backe to dispraise, is an dishonest point.

## OF A CONJUNCTION.

**A** **Conjunction** is a part of speech, that joyneth words and sentences together.

Of **Conjunctions** some be **Copulatives**: as, Et, que, quoque, ac, atque, nec, neque.

**Disjunctives**: as, Aut, ve, vel, seu, sive.

**Discretives**: as, Sed, quidem, autem, verò, at, alitè.

**Some be** **Causals**: as, Nam, namque, enim, etenim, quia, ut, quòd, quum, quoniam, and quando set for quoniam.

**Some**

## An Introduction of the

- Conditionals: as, Si, sin, modò, dum  
dummodo.
- Some be } Exceptives: as, Nì, nìsì, quin, alioquin  
præterquam.
- Interrogatives: as, Nè, an, utrùm, ne  
ne, anne, nonne.
- Some be } Illatives: as, Ergò, ideo, igitur, quare  
itaque, proin.
- Subjunctives: as, Etsi, quanquam, quam  
vis, licèt, etsi.
- Some be } Redditives to the same: as, Tamen, at  
ramen.
- Electives: as, Quàm, ac, atque.
- Diminutives: as, Sàtem, vcl.

## OF A PREPOSITION.

**A** Preposition is a part of speech most commonly set before other parts, either in Proposition, as *Ad patrem*: or els in composition, as *Indoctus*.

These Prepositions following serve  
to the Accusative case.

Ad, &c.	}	Ante, Before.	}	Against.
Apud, At.		Adversus, Adversum,		

Cis,	}	On this side.	}	Extra, Without:
Citra,				Intra, Within.
Circum,	}	About.	}	Inter, Between.
Circa,				Infra, Beneath.
Contra, Against.	}		}	Juxta, Beside, or nigh
Erga, Towards.				Ob, For.

(to)  
Ponere

# Eight parts of SPEECH.

Pone, Behind.	Ultra, Beyond.
Per, By, or through.	Præter, Beside.
Prope, Nigh.	Supra, Above.
Propter, For.	Circiter, About.
Secundum, } After.	Usque, Untill.
Post, }	Secus, By.
Trans, On the further side.	Versus, Towards.
	Penes, In the power.

where note, that Versus is set after his casuall word: as, Londinam versus, Towards London. And likewise may Penes be set also.

*These Prepositions following serve to the Ablative case.*

A, ab, abs, From or fro.	Pro, For.
Cum, With.	Præ, Before, or in comparison.
Coram, Before, or in presence.	Palam, Openly.
Clam, Privily.	Sine, }
De, }	without.
E, } Of or fro.	Absque, }
Ex, }	Tenus Untill, or up to.

where note, that if the casuall word joynd with Tenus be the plurall number, it shall be put in the Genitive case, and be set before Tenus: as, Aurium tenus, Up to the eares. Genuum tenus, Up to the knees.

Note also, that the voices of Prepositions being set alone without their casuall words, be not Prepositions, but are changed into Verbs: as is aforesaid in the Verbe.

*These*

An Introduction of the  
These Prepositions following serve  
to both cases.

In with this Agne To, to the Accusative case : as,  
In urbem, Into the city. In without this Agne To,  
to the Ablative case : as, In respectu, My hope is  
in thee Sub noctem, A little before night.  
Sub iudice lis est, The matter is before the Judge.  
Super lapidem, Upon a stone.  
Super viridi fronde, Upon a greens leaf.  
Subter terram, Under the earth.  
Subter aquis, Under the water.

OF AN INTERJECTION.



An Interjection is a part of speech  
which betokeneth a sudden passion  
of the minde, under an imperfect  
voice.

Some are of Birth : as, Evax,  
vah.

Some are of Sorrow : as Heu, hei.

Dread : as, Atat.

Warbelling : as, Papæ.

Disdaining : as, Hem, vah.

Shunning : as, Apage.

Praising : as, Euge.

Scorning : as, Hui.

Exclamation : as, Proh Deum, atque hominum  
fidem.

Cursing : as, Væ, malum.

Laughing : as, Ha, ha, he.

Calling : as, Eho, eh, io.

Silence : as, Au. And such others.

Some are of

THE

## THE CONCORDS OF LATINE Speech.

**F**or the due joyning of words in construction, it is to be understood, that in Latine speech there be three concord: the first betwene the *Nominative* case and the *Verbe*; the second betwene the *Substantive* and the *Adjective*; the third betwene the *Antecedent* and the *Relative*.

### The first Concord.

**N.** When an English is given to be made in Latine, looke out the principall verbe. If there be more words than one in a sentence, the first is the principall verbe, except it be the *Infinitive* mood, or have before it a *Relative*: as, *that*, *whom*, *which*: or a *Conjunction*: as, *Uc*, *that*; *cum*, *when*; *si*, *if*; and such others.

When ye have found the verbe, ask this question, *who?* or *what?* and the word that answereth to the question shall be the *Nominative* case to the verbe; except it be a verbe *Impersonall*, which will have no *Nominative* case. And the *Nominative* shall, in making and construing Latine, be set before the verbe, except a question be asked, and then the *Nominative* is set after the verbe, or after the signe of the verbe: as, <sup>a</sup>Amas tu? *Lovest thou?* <sup>b</sup>Venitne rex? *Doth the king come?*

Likewise if the verb be of the *Imperative* mood, as, <sup>a</sup>Amas tu. *Love thou.* <sup>b</sup>Amato ille, *Let him love.*

And sometime when this signe is, or *there*, cometh before the English of the verbe: as, <sup>a</sup>Est liber meus,

## An Introduction of the

meus, *It is my book.* <sup>b</sup> Venit ad me <sup>a</sup> quidam, *There came one to me.* And that casuall word which cometh next after the verbe, and answereth to this question *whom?* or *what?* made by the verbe, shall commonly be the Accusative case; except the verbe doe properly governe another case after him to be construed withall: as, *Sic cupis<sup>a</sup> placere<sup>b</sup> magistro<sup>a</sup> uter<sup>b</sup> diligentia, nec<sup>a</sup> sistantus<sup>b</sup> cellator, ut<sup>b</sup> calcaribus<sup>a</sup> indigeas,* *If thou covest to please thy master, use diligence and be not so slack, that thou shalt need spurs.*

*A* Verbe personall agreeth with his Nominative case in number and person: as, <sup>a</sup> Praeceptor <sup>b</sup> legi<sup>s</sup> <sup>a</sup> vos verò <sup>b</sup> negligitis, *The master readeth, and ye regard not.* Where note, that the first person is more worthy than the second, and the second more worthy than the third.

*M*any nominative cases singular, with a conjunction copulative comming betweene them, will have a verbe plurall; which verb plurall shall agree with the nominative case of the most worthy person: as, <sup>a</sup> Ego & tu <sup>b</sup> sumus in tut<sup>a</sup>, *I and thou be in safeguard.* <sup>a</sup> tu & pater <sup>b</sup> periclitamini, *Thou and thy father are in jeopardy.* <sup>a</sup> Pater & praceptor <sup>b</sup> accersunt te, *Thy father and thy master have sent for thee.*

*W*hen a verbe cometh between two nominative cases of divers numbers, the verbe may indifferently agree with either of them, so that they be both of one person: as, *Amantium ira, amoris<sup>a</sup> redintegratio<sup>b</sup> est,* *The falling out of lovers is the renewing of love.* <sup>a</sup> Quid enim nisi <sup>a</sup> vota <sup>b</sup> supersunt<sup>a</sup> *For what remaineth saving onely prayers?* *Pectora percussit, pectus quoque<sup>a</sup> robera<sup>b</sup> hunc,* *She stroke her breast, and her breast turned into oake also.*

*H*ere note also, that sometime the Infinitive mood of a verbe, or else a whole clause afore-going, or else some member of a sentence may bee the nominative

## Eight parts of Speech.

native case to the verbe: as, <sup>a</sup> Diluculo surgere, saluberrimum <sup>b</sup> est, *To arise betime in the morning, is the most wholesome thing in the world.* <sup>a</sup> Multum scire, vita <sup>b</sup> est jucundissima, *To know much, is the most pleasant (or sweetest) life of all.*

### The second Concord.

When ye have an adjective, aske this question *who? or what?* and the word that answereth to the question, shall be the Substantive to it.

The adjective, whether it be a noun, pronoun, or participle, agreeth with his Substantive in case, gender and number: as, <sup>a</sup> Amicus <sup>b</sup> certus in <sup>a</sup> re <sup>b</sup> incerta cernitur, *A sure friend is tried in a doubtful matter.* <sup>a</sup> Homo <sup>b</sup> armatus, *A man armed.* <sup>a</sup> Ager <sup>b</sup> colendus, *A field to be tilled.* <sup>b</sup> Hic <sup>a</sup> vir, *This man.* <sup>b</sup> Meus <sup>a</sup> herus est, *It is my master.*

where note, that the Masculine gender is more worthy than the Feminine, and the Feminine more worthy than the Neuter.

Many Substantives singular having a conjunction copulative coming betweene them, will have an adjective plurall: which adjective shall agree with the substantive of the most worthy gender: as, <sup>a</sup> Rex & regina <sup>b</sup> beati, *The king and the queen are blessed.*

### The third Concord.

When ye have a Relative, aske this question *who? or what?* and the word that answereth to the question shall be the antecedent to it.

The antecedent most commonly is a word that goeth before the relative, and is rehearsed againe of the relative.

The relative agreeth with his antecedent in gender, number, and person: as, <sup>a</sup> Vir sapit, <sup>b</sup> qui pauca loquitur, *That man is wise that speaketh few things, or words.*

## The construction of the

Sometime the relative hath for his antecedent the whole reason that goeth before him, and then he shall be put in the neuter gender and Angular number: as, <sup>a</sup> In-tempore-veni, <sup>b</sup> quod omnium rerum est primum, I came in season, which is the chiefest thing of all. But if the relative be referred to two clauses or more, then the relative shall be put in the plural number: as, <sup>a</sup> Tu-mulum-dormis, & <sup>aa</sup> saepe-potat, <sup>b</sup> quæ ambo sunt corpori inimica, Thou sleepest much, and drinkest often, both which things are naught for the body.

When this english *that* may be turned into this english *which*, it is a relative; otherwise it is a conjunction: which in latine is called quod, or ut: and in making latine it may elegantly be put away, by turning the nominative case into the accusative, and the verbe into the infinitive mood: as, Gaudeo <sup>a</sup> quod tu bene <sup>b</sup> vales: Gaudeo <sup>a</sup> te bene <sup>b</sup> valere, I am glad that thou art in good health. Jubeo <sup>a</sup> ut tu <sup>b</sup> abeas: Jubeo <sup>a</sup> te <sup>b</sup> abire, I bid that thou go hence.

Many antecedents Angular, having a conjunction copulative between them, will have a relative plural, which relative shall agree with the antecedent of the most worthy gender: as, <sup>a</sup> Imperium & <sup>aa</sup> dignitas <sup>b</sup> quæ petisti, The rule and dignity which thou hast required.

But in things not apt to have life, the neuter gender is most worthy: yea, and in such case, though the substantives or antecedents be of the masculine, or of the feminine gender, and none of them of the neuter; yet may the adjective or relative be put in the neuter gender: as, <sup>a</sup> Arcus & <sup>aa</sup> calami sunt <sup>b</sup> bona, The bow and arrowes be good: <sup>a</sup> Arcus & <sup>aa</sup> calami <sup>b</sup> quæ tregisti, The bow and arrowes which thou hast broken.

The



## Eight parts of Speech.

### The case of the Relative.

**W**hen there cometh no nominatibe case between the relatibe and the verbe, the relatibe shall be the nominatibe case to the verbe: as, *Miser est<sup>a</sup> qui nummos<sup>b</sup> admiratur*, w<sup>o</sup>etched is that person which is in love with money.

But when there cometh a nominatibe case betweene the relatibe and the verbe, the relatibe shall be such case as the verbe will have after him: as, *Felix<sup>b</sup> quem<sup>aa</sup> faciunt aliena<sup>a</sup> pericula cauta*. Happy is he, whom other mens harmes do make to beware.

As the relatibe may be the nominatibe case to the verbe, so it may be the substantibe to the adiectibe that is joynd with him, or that cometh after him: as, *Divitias amare noli<sup>a</sup>, quod omnium est<sup>b</sup> ffordidissimum*, Love not thou riches, which to do is the most beggerly thing in the world.

Proues interrogatibes and indefinites follow the rule of the relatibe: as, *Quis, uter, qualis, quantus, quotus, &c.* which ebermore come before the verb, like as the relatibe doth: as, *Hei mihi, qualis erat! Talis erat, b qualem nunquam<sup>a</sup> vidi.*

Yet here is to be understood and noted, that the relatibe is not alwayes governed of the verbe that he cometh before, but sometime of the infinitibe mood that cometh after the verbe: as, *b Quibus voluisti me gratias<sup>a</sup> agere, egi*, what persons thou wilst ledst me to thanke, I have thanked.

Sometime of a Participle: as, *b Quibus rebus<sup>a</sup> adductus fecisti?* with what things moved didst thou is?

Sometime of the gerund: as, *b Quae nunc non est<sup>a</sup> narrandi locus*, which things at this present is no time to tell.

Sometime of the preposition set before him: as, *b Quem<sup>a</sup> in locum deducta res* &c, vides: Unto what

## An Introduction of the

State the matter is now brought thou seest.

Sometime of the substantiue that it doth accord with: as, Senties<sup>b</sup> qui<sup>a</sup> vii siem, Thou shalt perceiue what a fellow I am. Albeit in this manner of speaking, qui is an indefinite, and not a relative.

Sometime of a nouns partitive or distributive: as, <sup>b</sup>Quoniam rerum: <sup>a</sup>utramq; minis velim, non facile possum exstimare, Of the which two things whether I would with lesse will have, I cannot easily esteeme.

Sometime it is put in the genitive case, by reason of a substantiue coming next after him: as, Ego illum non novi, <sup>b</sup>cujus<sup>a</sup> causa hoc incipis, I knew him not for whose cause thou beginnest this matter.

Sometime it is otherwise governed of a nouns substantiue: as, Omnia tibi dabuntur, <sup>b</sup>quibus<sup>a</sup> opus habes, All things shall be given thee which thou hast need of.

Sometime of an Adherbe: as, <sup>b</sup>Cui utrum<sup>a</sup> obuiam procedam, nondum statui, whom whether I will goe to meet with, I have not yet determined.

Sometime it is put in the Ablative case with this Agne than, and is governed of the comparatiue degree coming after him: as, Uere virtute, <sup>b</sup>quâ nihil est <sup>a</sup>melius. Vse vertu, than the which nothing is better.

Sometime it is not governed at all, but is put in the ablative case absolute: as, Quantus erat Julius Cæsar, <sup>a</sup>quo Imperatore, Romani primum Britanniam ingressi sunt! How worthy a man was Iulius Cæsar, under whose conduct the Romans first entered into Brittain!

Also when it signifieth an instrument wherewith a thing is to be done, it is put in the ablative case: as, Ferrum habuit, <sup>b</sup>quo se<sup>a</sup> occideret, He had a knife wherewith he would have slaine himselfe.

When a relative cometh betweene two substantiues

## Eight parts of Speech.

things of diuers genders, it may indifferently agree  
with either of them: as, <sup>a</sup>Avis <sup>b</sup>quae passer appellatur,  
or, Avis, <sup>b</sup>qui <sup>a</sup>passer appellatur, The bird which is  
called a sparrow. Yea, though the substantives be of  
diuers numbers also: as, Estne ea <sup>a</sup>Lutetia, <sup>b</sup>quani-  
nos Parisios dicimus? Is not that called Lutetia, that  
we doe call Paris? Or else, Estne ea Lutetia, <sup>b</sup>quos  
nos <sup>a</sup>Parisios dicimus?

### Constructions of nounes Substantives.

When two substantives come together beto-  
ning diuers things, the latter shall be the gen-  
itive case: as, <sup>a</sup>Facundia <sup>b</sup>Ciceronis, The eloquence  
of Cicero. <sup>a</sup>Opus <sup>b</sup>Virgilii, The worke of Virgil. <sup>a</sup>A-  
mator <sup>b</sup>studiorum, A lover of studies. <sup>a</sup>Dogma <sup>b</sup>Pla-  
tonis, The opinion of Plato. But if they belong  
both to one thing, they shall be put both in one case:  
as, <sup>a</sup>Pater meus <sup>b</sup>vir, amat <sup>a</sup>me <sup>b</sup>puerum, My father  
being a man, loveth me a childe.

When the english of this word res is put with an  
adjective, ye may put away res, and put the adjective  
in the neuter gender, like a substantive: as, <sup>a</sup>Mul-  
ta me impediunt, Many things have leited me.  
And being so put, it may be the substantive to an  
adjective: as, <sup>a</sup>Pauca his <sup>b</sup>similia, A few things like  
unto these. <sup>a</sup>Nonnulla <sup>b</sup>hujusmodi, Many things of  
like sort.

An adjective in the neuter gender put alone with-  
out a substantive, standeth for a substantive, & may  
have a genitive case after him, as if it were a substan-  
tive: as, <sup>a</sup>Multum <sup>b</sup>lucii, Much gain. <sup>a</sup>Quantum <sup>b</sup>no-  
gotii? How much businesse. <sup>a</sup>Id <sup>b</sup>operis, That worke.

Words importing indument of any quality or  
property, to the praise or dispraise of a thing, com-  
ming after a noun substantive, or a verbe sub-  
stantive, may be put in the ablative case, or in the

## The construction of the

**Genitive:** as, <sup>a</sup> Puer <sup>b</sup> bonâ-indole; or <sup>a</sup> Puer <sup>b</sup> bonæ-indolis, **A** childe of a good towardnesse: <sup>a</sup> Puer <sup>b</sup> boni-ingenii; or <sup>a</sup> Puer <sup>b</sup> bono-ingenio, **A** childe of a good wit.

**Opus and usus,** when they be latine for need, require an ablative case: as, <sup>a</sup> Opus est mihi tuo <sup>b</sup> iudicio, **I** have need of thy judgement. Viginti <sup>b</sup> minis <sup>a</sup> usus est filio, **M**y sonne hath need of twenty pounds.

## Constructions of Adjectives.

*The Genitive case.*

**A**djectives that signifie desire, knowledge, remembrance, ignorance, or forgetting, and such other like, require a genitive case: as, <sup>a</sup> Cupidus <sup>b</sup> auri, **C**ovetous of money. <sup>a</sup> Peritus <sup>b</sup> belli, **E**xpert of warfare. <sup>a</sup> Ignarus <sup>b</sup> omnium, **I**gnorant of all things. <sup>a</sup> Fidens <sup>b</sup> animi, **B**old of heart. <sup>a</sup> Dubius <sup>b</sup> mentis, **D**oubtfull of minde. <sup>a</sup> Memor <sup>b</sup> præteriti, **M**indfull of that is past. <sup>a</sup> Reus <sup>b</sup> furti, **A**ccused of theft.

**Nounes** partitives, and certaine interrogatives, with certaine nounes of number, require a genitive case: as, Aliquis, uter, neuter, nemo, nullus, solus, unus, medius, quisque, quisquis, quicumque, quidam, quis for aliquis, or quis an interrogative: as, Unus, duo, tres: primus, secundus, tertius, &c. as, <sup>a</sup> Aliquis <sup>b</sup> nostrum. <sup>a</sup> primus <sup>b</sup> omnium.

When a question is asked, the answer in latine must be made by the same case of a noun, pronoun, or participle, and by the same tense of a verbe that the question is asked by: as, <sup>a</sup> Cujus est fundus? <sup>b</sup> Vicini. Quid <sup>a</sup> agitur in ludo literario? <sup>b</sup> Studetur. **E**xcept a question be asked by Cujus, ja, jum: as, <sup>a</sup> Cui est sententia? <sup>b</sup> Ciceronis. **O**r by a word that may governe divers cases: as, <sup>b</sup> Quanti <sup>a</sup> emisti librum? <sup>b</sup> Parvo. **O**r except **I** must answer by one of these possessives, Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester: as, <sup>a</sup> Cujus est domus? non <sup>b</sup> vestra, sed <sup>bb</sup> nostra.

**Nounes**

## Eight parts of Speech.

**P**ronouns of the comparatibe and the superlatibe degree, being put participle, that is to say, having after them this english *of*, or *among*, require a genitive case: as, <sup>b</sup> Aurium <sup>a</sup> mollior est sinistra, <sup>a</sup> of the eares, the left is the softer. Cicero <sup>b</sup> Oratorum <sup>a</sup> eloquentissimus, Cicero the most eloquent of Orators.

**N**ouns of the comparatibe degree, having *than* or *by* after them, do cause the word following to be the ablatibe case: as, <sup>a</sup> Frigidior <sup>b</sup> glacie, More cold than ice. <sup>a</sup> Doctior <sup>b</sup> multo, Better learned by a great deal. Uno <sup>b</sup> pede <sup>a</sup> altior, Higher by a foot.

### The Dative case.

**A**djectives that betoken profit or disprofit, like-ness or unlike-ness, pleasure, submitting, or belonging to any thing, require a dative case: as, Labor est <sup>a</sup> utilis <sup>b</sup> corpori, Labour is profitable to the body. <sup>a</sup> Aequalis <sup>b</sup> Hectori, Equall to Hector. <sup>a</sup> Idoneus <sup>b</sup> bello, Fit for warre. <sup>a</sup> Jucundus <sup>b</sup> omnibus, Pleasant to all persons. <sup>b</sup> Parenti <sup>a</sup> supplex, Suppliant to his father. <sup>b</sup> Mihi <sup>a</sup> proprium, Proper to me.

**L**ikewise nouns adjectives of the passive signification in bilis, and participials in dus: as, <sup>a</sup> Flebilis <sup>a</sup> flendus <sup>b</sup> omnibus, To be lamented of all men. <sup>a</sup> Formidabilis <sup>a</sup> formidandus <sup>b</sup> hosti, To be feared of his enemies.

### The Accusative case.

**T**he measure of length, breadth, or thickness of any thing, is put after adjectives in the accusative case, and sometime in the ablatibe case: as, Turris <sup>a</sup> alta <sup>b</sup> centum-pedes, A tower an hundred foot high. Arbor <sup>a</sup> lata <sup>b</sup> tres-digites, A tree three fingers broad. Liber <sup>a</sup> crassus <sup>b</sup> tres-pollices, vel <sup>b</sup> tribus-pollicibus, A book three inches thick.

## An Introduction of the

### *The Ablative case.*

**A**djectives signifying fulnesse, emptinesse, plenety, or wanting, require an ablativ case, and sometime a genitiv: as, <sup>b</sup> Copiis <sup>a</sup> abundans. Cyra <sup>b</sup> thymo <sup>a</sup> plena. <sup>a</sup> Vacuus <sup>b</sup> ira, <sup>bb</sup> ira, ab ira. Nulla epistola <sup>a</sup> inanis <sup>b</sup> re aliqua. <sup>a</sup> Divissimus <sup>b</sup> agri. <sup>b</sup> Stultorum <sup>a</sup> plena sunt omnia. Quis, nisi <sup>b</sup> mentis <sup>a</sup> inops, oblatum respicit aurum? <sup>a</sup> Integer <sup>b</sup> vitæ, <sup>b</sup> scelerisque <sup>a</sup> purus, non eget Mauri jaculis nec arcu. <sup>a</sup> Expers <sup>b</sup> omnium. Corpus <sup>a</sup> inane <sup>b</sup> animæ.

These adjectives Dignus, indignus, præditus, captus, contentus, with such others, will have an ablativ case: as, <sup>a</sup> Dignus <sup>b</sup> honore. <sup>a</sup> Captus <sup>b</sup> oculis. <sup>b</sup> Virtute <sup>a</sup> præditus. <sup>b</sup> Paucis <sup>a</sup> contentus.

Where note that Dignus, indignus, and contentus, may in stead of the ablativ case have an infinitiv mood of a verbe: as, <sup>a</sup> Dignus <sup>b</sup> laudari, worthy to be praised. <sup>a</sup> Contentus in pace <sup>b</sup> vivere, content to live in peace.

## Construction of the Pronoun.

**T**hese genitiv cases of the primitives, Mei, tui, sui, nostri, and vestri, be used when suffering or passion is signified: as, <sup>a</sup> Pars <sup>b</sup> tui. <sup>a</sup> Amor <sup>b</sup> mei. But when possession is signified, Meus, tuus, suus, noster, and vester be used: as, <sup>a</sup> Ars <sup>b</sup> tua. <sup>a</sup> Imago <sup>b</sup> tua.

These genitiv cases, Nostrum, vestrum, be used after distributives, partitives, comparatives, and superlatives: as, <sup>a</sup> Nemo <sup>b</sup> vestrum. <sup>a</sup> Aliquis <sup>b</sup> nostrum. <sup>a</sup> Major <sup>b</sup> vestrum. <sup>a</sup> Maximus natu <sup>b</sup> nostrum.

## Construction of the Verbe: and first

### *with the Nominative case.*

**S**U'm, forem, fio, exislo, and certaine verbes passives, as, Dicor, vocor, salutor, appellor, habeor, existimor, vidcor, with other like, will have such case after

## Eight parts of Speech.

after them, as they have before them : as, <sup>a</sup> Fama  
<sup>aa</sup> est <sup>b</sup> malum, Fame is an evil thing. <sup>a</sup> Malus culturā  
<sup>aa</sup> sit <sup>b</sup> bonus, An evil person by due ordering or go-  
 vernance is made good. <sup>a</sup> Crassus <sup>aa</sup> vocatur <sup>b</sup> dives,  
 Crassus is called rich. <sup>a</sup> Horatius <sup>aa</sup> salutatur <sup>b</sup> Poeta,  
 Horace is saluted by the name of Poet. Malo <sup>a</sup> te  
<sup>b</sup> divitem <sup>aa</sup> esse, quā haberi, I had rather thou wert  
 rich indeed, than so accounted.

Also verbes that betoken bodily moving, going,  
 resting, or doing, which be properly called verbes of  
 gesture ; as, Eo, incedo, curro, sedeo, appareo, bibo,  
 cubo, studeo, dormio, somnio, and such other like, as  
 they have before them a nominative case of the do-  
 er or sufferer, so may they have after them a nomi-  
 native case of a noun, or participle, declaring the  
 manner of circumstance of the doing or suffering: as,  
<sup>a</sup> Incedo <sup>b</sup> claudus, I goe lame. <sup>a</sup> Petrus <sup>aa</sup> dormit <sup>b</sup> se-  
 curus, Peter sleepeth boyd of care. <sup>a</sup> Tu <sup>aa</sup> cubas <sup>b</sup> su-  
 pinus, Thou lyest in bed with thy face upward.  
<sup>a</sup> Somnias <sup>b</sup> vigilans, Thou dreamest waking. <sup>a</sup> Stu-  
 deto <sup>b</sup> stans, Study thou standing. And likewise in  
 the accusative case : as, Non decet <sup>a</sup> quēquam <sup>aa</sup> mei-  
 ore <sup>b</sup> currentem, aut noudentem, It doth not become  
 any man to pisse running, or eating.

And generally, When the word that goeth before  
 the verb, and the word that cometh after the verb  
 belong both to one thing, that is to say, have respect  
 either to other, or depend either of other, they shall  
 be put both in one case, whether the verbe be tran-  
 sitive or intransitive, of what kind soever the verbe  
 be : as, <sup>a</sup> Lequo <sup>b</sup> frequens, I speak often. <sup>a</sup> Taceo  
<sup>b</sup> multus, I hold my peace much. <sup>a</sup> Scribo epistolā  
<sup>b</sup> rarissimus, I write letters very seldome. Ne <sup>a</sup> assu-  
 cescas <sup>aa</sup> bibere vinum <sup>b</sup> jejunos, Accusome not thy  
 selfe to drinke wine next thy heart, or, not having  
 eaten somewhat before.

## The construction of the

### *The Genitive case.*

**T**his verbe *sum*, when it betokeneth, or importeth possession, owing, or otherwise pertaining to a thing, as a token, property, duty, or guise, it causeth the noun, pronoun, or participle following to be put in the genitive case: as, *Hec vestis* <sup>a</sup> est <sup>b</sup> patris, **This garment is my fathers.** <sup>b</sup> Insipientis <sup>a</sup> est dicere, non putaram: **It is the property of a foole to say, I had not thought.** *Extrema* <sup>a</sup> est <sup>b</sup> dementia discere dediscenda, **It is a point of the greatest folly in the world, to learne things that must afterward be learned otherwise.** <sup>b</sup> Orantis <sup>a</sup> est nihil nisi coelestia cogitare, **It is the duty of a man that is saying his prayers, to have mind on nothing but heavenly things.** Except that these pronounes, *Meus*, *tuus*, *suus*, *nos*, *vester*, shall in such manner of speaking be used in the nominative case: as, *Hic codex* <sup>a</sup> est <sup>b</sup> meus, **This booke is mine.** *Hec domus* <sup>a</sup> est <sup>b</sup> vestra, **This house is yours.** *Non* <sup>a</sup> est <sup>b</sup> mentiri <sup>b</sup> meum, **It is not my guise (or property) to lye.** <sup>b</sup> *Nost*rum <sup>a</sup> est injuriam non inferre, **It is our parts not to doe wrong.** <sup>b</sup> *Tuum* <sup>a</sup> est omnia juxta pati, **It is thy part (or duty) to suffer all things in like.**

Verbs that betoken to esteem or regard, require a genitive case betokening the value: as, <sup>b</sup> *Parvi* ducitur probitas, **Honesty is reckoned little worth.** <sup>b</sup> *Maximi* penditur nobilitas, **Noblenesse of birth is very much regarded.**

Verbs of accusing, condemning, warning, purging, quitting, or assailing, will have a genitive case of the crime, or of the cause, or of the thing that one is accused, condemned, or warned of: or else an ablative case most commonly without a Preposition: as, *Hic* <sup>b</sup> *furti* se <sup>a</sup> alligat, **vel** <sup>b</sup> *furto*. <sup>a</sup> *Admo-*  
nuit



## Eight parts of Speech.

nuit me <sup>b</sup> errati, vel <sup>b</sup> errato. <sup>b</sup> De pecuniis repetundis  
<sup>a</sup> damnatus est.

Sarago, misereor, miseresco, require a genitive  
 case: as, <sup>b</sup> Rerum suarum <sup>a</sup> satagit. <sup>a</sup> Miserece <sup>b</sup> mei  
 Deus.

Reminiscor, obliviscor, recordor, and memini, will  
 have a genitive or an accusative case: as, <sup>a</sup> Remini-  
 scor <sup>b</sup> historiz. <sup>a</sup> Obliviscor <sup>b</sup> carminis. <sup>a</sup> Recordor <sup>b</sup> pue-  
 ritiam. <sup>a</sup> Obliviscor <sup>b</sup> lectionem. <sup>a</sup> Memini <sup>b</sup> tui, vel <sup>b</sup> te,  
 I remember thee. <sup>a</sup> Memini <sup>b</sup> de te, I speak of thee.  
<sup>a</sup> Egeo, or <sup>a</sup> indigeo <sup>b</sup> tui, vel <sup>b</sup> te, I have need of thee,  
<sup>a</sup> Potior <sup>b</sup> urbis, I conquer the city. <sup>a</sup> Potior <sup>b</sup> voto,  
 I obtained my desire.

*The Dative case.*

**A**ll manner of verbs put acquisitively, that is to  
 say, with these tokens to or for after them, will  
 have a dative case: as, Non <sup>b</sup> omnibus <sup>a</sup> dormio, I sleep  
 not to all men. <sup>b</sup> Huic <sup>a</sup> habeo, non <sup>b</sup> tibi, I have it for  
 this man, and not for thee.

To this rule do also belong verbs betokening to  
 profit or disprofit: as, Commodum, incommodum, noceo.

Compare: as, Comparo, compono, confero.

Give or restore: as, Dano, reddo, refero.

Promise or to pay: as, Promitto, pollicior, solvo.

Command or shew: as, Impero, indico, monstro.

**Co** Trust: as, Fido, confido, fidem habeo.

Obey or to be against: as, Obedio, adulator, re-  
 pugno.

Threaten or to be angry with: as, Minor, in-  
 dignor, irascor.

Also sum, with his compounds, except possum:  
 Also verbs compound with satis, bene, and male:  
 as, Satisfacio, benefacio, malefacio: Finally, certain  
 verbs compound with these prepositions, Pre,  
 ad, con, sub, ante, post, ob, in, and inter will have  
 a dative case: as, Præluceo, adjaccio, condono, sub-  
 oleo,

## An Introduction of the

oleo, anello, possideo, obijcio, insulto, interfero.

This verb *Sum*, *es*, *sui*, may often times be set for *habeo*, and then the word that seemeth in the English to be the nominative case, shall be put in the dative, and the word that seemeth to be the accusative case, shall be the nominative: as, *Est mihi mater*, I have a mother. *Non est mihi argentum*, I have no money. But if *Sum* be the infinitive mood, this nominative shall be turned into the accusative: as, *Scis tui non esse argentum*, I know thou hast no money.

Also when *Sum* hath after him a nominative case and a dative, the word that is the nominative case, may be also the dative: so that *Sum* may in such manner of speaking be construed with a double dative case: as, *Sum tibi praesidio*, I am to thee a safeguard. *Heres est mihi voluptati*, This thing is to me a pleasure.

And not onely *Sum*, but also many other verbs may in such manner of speaking have a double dative case; one of the person, and another of the thing: as, *Do tibi vestem pignori*, I verto hoc tibi virtus. *Hoc tu tibi laudi ducis*.

*The Accusative case.*

**V**erbs transitive are all such as have after them an accusative case of the doer or sufferer, whether they be active, commune, or deponent: as, *Ufus promptos facit*, *Forminx ludificantur viros*, *Largitur pecuniam*.

Also verbs neuters may have an accusative case of their own signification: as, *Endymionis somnum dormis*, *Gauceo gaudium*, *Vivo vitam*.

Verbs of asking, teaching, & arraying, will have two accusative cases; one of the sufferer, and another of the thing: as, *Rogo te pecuniam*, *Duceo te literas*, *Quod te iacobudum hortor*, *Exuo me gladium*.

*The*

## Eight parts of Speech.

### *The Ablative case.*

**A**ll verbs require an ablative case of the instrument, put with this signe *ab* before it, or of the cause, or of the manner of doing: as, <sup>a</sup> Perit cum <sup>b</sup> gladio. <sup>a</sup> Taceo <sup>b</sup> metu. Summa <sup>b</sup> eloquentia causam <sup>a</sup> egit.

The word of price is put after verbs in the ablative case: as, <sup>a</sup> Vendidi <sup>b</sup> auro. <sup>a</sup> Emptus sum <sup>b</sup> argento. Except these genitives when they be put alone without substantives: Tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, tantivis, tantidem, quantivis, quantulibet, quancunque: as, <sup>b</sup> Quanti <sup>a</sup> mercatus es hunc equum? Certe <sup>b</sup> pluris quam <sup>a</sup> vellem. Having that after verbs of price we shall alwayes use these adverbs, Carius, vilius, melius, and pejus, in stead of their causals.

Verbs of plenty or scarcenesse, filling, emptying, loading or unloading, will have an ablative case: as, <sup>a</sup> Atfluis <sup>b</sup> opibus. <sup>a</sup> Cares <sup>b</sup> virtute. <sup>a</sup> Expleo te <sup>b</sup> fabulis. <sup>a</sup> Spoliavit me <sup>b</sup> bonis omnibus. <sup>a</sup> Oneras stomachum <sup>b</sup> cibo. <sup>a</sup> Levabo te hoc <sup>b</sup> onere. Likewise, Uror, funder, fruor, potior, lctor, gaudeo, dignor, mutor, munero, communico, afficio, prosequor, impertio, impertior.

Verbs that betoken receiving, or distance, or taking away, will have an ablative case, with *ab*, *e*, *ex*, or *de*: as, <sup>a</sup> Accepit literas <sup>b</sup> a Petro. <sup>a</sup> Audiui <sup>b</sup> ex nuncio. Longe <sup>a</sup> distat <sup>b</sup> a nobis. <sup>a</sup> Eripuit te <sup>b</sup> e malis. And this Ablative after verbs of taking away may be turned into the dative: as, <sup>a</sup> Subtraxit <sup>b</sup> mihi cingulum. <sup>a</sup> Eripuit <sup>b</sup> illi vitam.

Verbs of comparing or exceeding, may have an ablative case of the word that signifieth the measure of exceeding: as, <sup>a</sup> Praefero hunc multis <sup>b</sup> gradibus, I preferre this man by many degrees. <sup>b</sup> Paulo intervallo illum <sup>a</sup> superat, He is beyond the other but a little space.

## The construction of the

A noun, or a pronoun substantive, joynd with a participle, exprest or understood, and having none other word whereof it may be governed, it shall be put in the ablatiue case absolute: as, <sup>a</sup> Rege <sup>b</sup> veniente, hostes fugerunt, The King coming, the enemies fled. <sup>a</sup> Me <sup>b</sup> duce, vinces, I being captaine, thou shalt overcome.

And it may be resolved by any of these words, Dum, cum, quando, si, quanquam, postquam: as, <sup>a</sup> Rege <sup>b</sup> veniente: id est, Lum veniret rex. <sup>a</sup> Me <sup>b</sup> duce; id est, Si ego dux fuero.

## Constructions of Passives.

A Verbe passive will have after him an ablatiue case with a preposition, or sometime a datiue of the doer: as, Virgilius <sup>a</sup> legitur <sup>b</sup> à me. <sup>b</sup> Tibi fama <sup>a</sup> peratur. And the same ablatiue or datiue shall bee the nominatiue case to the verbe, if it be made by the active: as, <sup>a</sup> Ego <sup>b</sup> lego Virgilium. <sup>b</sup> Petas <sup>a</sup> tu famam.

## Gerunds.

Gerunds & supines will have such cases as the Verbes that they come of: as, Otium <sup>a</sup> scribendi <sup>b</sup> literas. Ad <sup>a</sup> consulendum <sup>b</sup> tibi. <sup>a</sup> Auditum <sup>b</sup> Poetas.

When the English of the infinitiue mood cometh after any of these nounes substantives, Studium, causa, tempus, gratia, otium, occasio, libido, spes, opportunitas, voluntas, modus, ratio, gestus, satietas, potestas, licentia, consuetudo, consilium, viz, norma, amor, cupido, locus, and others like, if the verbe should be of the active voyce, it shall bee made by the gerund in di: and the same gerund in di, is used also after certaine adiectives; as, <sup>a</sup> Cupidus <sup>b</sup> visendi. <sup>a</sup> Certus <sup>b</sup> eundi. <sup>a</sup> Peritus <sup>b</sup> jaculandi. <sup>a</sup> Gnarus <sup>b</sup> bellandi.

# EIGHT PARTS OF SPEECH.

**V**hen ye have an english of the participle of the present tense, with this signe of *oz* with, comming after a noune adjective, it shall in latine making be put in the gerund in do : as, <sup>a</sup> Defectus sum <sup>b</sup> ambulando, I am weary of walking.

Also the english of the participle of the present tense coming without a substantive, with this signe in *oz* by before him, shall in latine making be put in the gerund in do : as, Caesar <sup>b</sup> dando, <sup>b</sup> sublevando, <sup>b</sup> ignoscendo, gloriam <sup>a</sup> adeptus est. <sup>b</sup> In apparando totum hunc <sup>a</sup> consumunt diem. And the same gerund in do is used either without a preposition, *oz* with one of these prepositions. A, ab, de, è, ex, cum, in, pro: as, Deterrent <sup>a</sup> à <sup>b</sup> bibendo. <sup>a</sup> Ab <sup>b</sup> amando. Cogitat <sup>a</sup> de <sup>b</sup> edendo. Ratio bene scribendi <sup>a</sup> cum <sup>b</sup> loquendo conjuncta est.

**T**he english of the infinitive mood, comming after a reason, and shewing the cause of a reason, may be put in the gerund in dum : as, Dies mihi ut satis sit <sup>a</sup> ad <sup>b</sup> agendum, vereor : I feare that a whole day will not be enough for me to doe my business.

The gerund in dum is used after one of these prepositions, Ad, ob, propter, inter, ante : as, <sup>a</sup> Ad <sup>b</sup> capiendum hostes, <sup>a</sup> Ob (vel <sup>a</sup> propter) <sup>b</sup> redimendum captivos, <sup>a</sup> Inter <sup>b</sup> cœnandum, <sup>b</sup> Ante <sup>b</sup> damnandum.

And when ye have this english *must oz ought* in a reason where it seemeth to be made by this verb oportet, it may be put in the gerund in dum, with this verb est set impersonally : and then the word that seemeth in the English to be the nominative case, shall be put in the dative : as, <sup>a</sup> Abeundum est <sup>b</sup> mihi, I must goe hence.

Supine

## THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE

### Supines.

**T**he first Supine hath his Active signification, and is put after Verbs and Participles, that betoken moving to a place: as, <sup>a</sup>Er <sup>b</sup>cubitum, <sup>b</sup>Spe-  
ctatum <sup>a</sup>admissi, risum teneatis amici?

The later Supine hath his Passive signification, and is put after Nounes Adiectives, as, Dignus, indignus, turpis, fœdus, proclivis, facilis, odiosus, mirabilis, optimus, and such like. And the same Supine may also be turned into the Infinitive mood passive: as it may be indifferently said in latine, <sup>a</sup>facile <sup>b</sup>factu, or <sup>a</sup>Facile <sup>b</sup>fieri, <sup>a</sup>Casse to be done. <sup>a</sup>Turpe <sup>b</sup>dictu, or <sup>a</sup>Turpe <sup>b</sup>dici, Unhonest to be spoken.

### The Time.

**N**ounes that betoken part of time be commonly put in the ablative case as, <sup>b</sup>Nocte <sup>a</sup>vigilias. <sup>b</sup>Luce <sup>a</sup>dormis. But Nounes that betoken continuall term of time, without ceasing or intermission, be commonly used in the accusative case: as, <sup>b</sup>Sexaginta annos <sup>a</sup>natus. <sup>b</sup>Hyemem totam scitis.

### Space of place.

**N**ounes that betoken space betwene place and place, be commonly put in the accusative case: as, <sup>b</sup>Pedem hinc nunc <sup>a</sup>discesseris, Go not thou a foot from this place.

### A place.

**N**ounes Appellatives, or names of great places, be put with a preposition, if they follow a verbe that signifieth In a place, To a place, From a place, or By a place: as <sup>a</sup>Vivo <sup>b</sup>in Anglia. <sup>a</sup>veni per Galliam <sup>b</sup>in Italiam. <sup>a</sup>Proficiscor <sup>b</sup>ex urbe.

In a place or at a place, if the place be a proper name

## EIGHT PARTS OF SPEECH

name of the first or second declension, and the singular number, it shall be put in the genitive case: as, <sup>a</sup> Vixit <sup>b</sup> Londini. <sup>a</sup> Studuit <sup>b</sup> Oxoniz:

And these nouns, Humi, domi, militiæ, belli, be likewise used: as, <sup>a</sup> Procumbit <sup>b</sup> humi bos. <sup>b</sup> Militiæ <sup>a</sup> enutritus est. <sup>a</sup> Domi <sup>bb</sup> bellique otiosi <sup>a</sup> vivitis.

But if the place be of the third declension, or the plural number, it shall be put in the dative, or in the ablative case: as, <sup>a</sup> Militavit <sup>b</sup> Carthagini, or <sup>bb</sup> Carthagine. <sup>b</sup> Athenis <sup>a</sup> natus est. Likewise we say, <sup>b</sup> Ruri, or <sup>bb</sup> Rure educatus est.

To a place, if the place be a proper name, it shall be put in the accusative case without a preposition: as, <sup>a</sup> Eo <sup>b</sup> Romam. Likewise, <sup>a</sup> Confero me <sup>b</sup> domum. <sup>a</sup> Recipio me <sup>b</sup> rus.

From a place, or By a place, if the place be a proper name, it shall be put in the ablative case without a preposition: as, <sup>a</sup> Discessit Londino. <sup>a</sup> Profectus est <sup>b</sup> Londino (*vel* per Londinum) Cantabrigiam. Domus and Rus be likewise used: as, <sup>a</sup> Abiit <sup>b</sup> domo. <sup>b</sup> Rure <sup>a</sup> reversus est:

### Impersonals.

**A** Verb impersonal hath no nominative case before him; and this word *it*, or *there* is common to his sign: as, Decet, It becommeth. <sup>a</sup> Oportet <sup>b</sup> aliquem esse, There must be some body. But if he hath neither of these words before him, then the word that seemeth to be the nominative case, shall be such case as the verb impersonal will have after him: as, <sup>b</sup> Me <sup>a</sup> oportet; I must. <sup>b</sup> Tibi <sup>a</sup> licet, Thou mayest.

Interest, refert, & est for interest, require a genitive case of all casuall words, except Meâ, tuâ, suâ, nostrâ, vestrâ, and eujâ, the ablative cases of the

## THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE

pronounes possessives: as, <sup>a</sup> Interest <sup>b</sup> omnium rectè agere. <sup>b</sup> Tu <sup>a</sup> refert te ipsum nòsse.

Certain impersonals require a dative case: as, Libet, licet, patet, liquet, constat, placet, expedit, prodest, sufficit, vacat, accidit, convenit, contingit, & other like. Some will have an accusative case only: as, Delectat, decet, juvat, oportet. Some beside the accusative case will have also a genitive: as, <sup>b</sup> Nostri <sup>b</sup> nosmet <sup>a</sup> poenitet. <sup>b</sup> Me <sup>bb</sup> civitatis <sup>a</sup> cadet. <sup>a</sup> Pudet <sup>b</sup> me <sup>bb</sup> negligètiæ, <sup>a</sup> Misere <sup>b</sup> me <sup>bb</sup> tui. <sup>b</sup> Me <sup>bb</sup> illorum <sup>a</sup> miserefcit.

Verbs impersonals of the passive voice, being formed of neuters, do govern such case as the verbs neuters which they come of: as, <sup>a</sup> Parcatur sumptui, Let cost be spared. Because we say, <sup>a</sup> Parcamus <sup>b</sup> pecuniæ, Let us spare cost.

A verb impersonall of the passive voice, hath like case as other verbs passives have: as, <sup>a</sup> Benefic mul-tis, <sup>b</sup> à principe. Yet many times the case is not ex-pressed, but understood: as, Maximà vi <sup>a</sup> certatur; subaudi <sup>b</sup> ab illis.

When a deed is signified to be done of many, the verb being a verb neuter, we may well change the verb neuter into the impersonall in tur: as, In ignem posita est, <sup>a</sup> aetur;

## A Participle.

**P**articiples govern such cases as the verbs that they come of: as, <sup>a</sup> Fruiturus <sup>b</sup> amicis, <sup>a</sup> Consulens <sup>b</sup> tibi, <sup>a</sup> Diligendus <sup>b</sup> ab omnibus;

Here note that participles may foure manner of wayes be changed into nouns. The first is when the voice of a participle is construed with another case than the verb that it cometh of: as, <sup>a</sup> Appetens <sup>b</sup> vini, & of wine. The



## EIGHT PARTS OF SPEECH.

The second when it is compounded with a preposition, which the verb that it cometh of cannot be compounded withall: as, *Indoctus*, *innocens*.

The third when it fozmeth all the degrees of comparison: as, *Amans*, *amantior*, *amantissimus*: *Doctus*, *doctior*, *doctissimus*.

The fourth, when it hath no respect, nor expresse difference of time: as, *Homo laudatus*, *A man laudable*. *Puer amandus*, *id est*, *amari dignus*, *A child worthy to be loved*. And all these are properly called nouns participials.

Participles when they be changed into nouns require a genitive case: as, <sup>a</sup> *Fugitans* <sup>b</sup> *litium*. <sup>a</sup> *Indoctus* <sup>b</sup> *pilæ*. <sup>a</sup> *Cupientissimus* <sup>b</sup> *tui*. <sup>b</sup> *Lactis* <sup>a</sup> *abundans*.

These participiall voices, *Perosus*, *exosus*, *pertusus*, have alwayes the active signification, when they govern an accusative case: as, <sup>a</sup> *Exosus* <sup>b</sup> *sevitici*, *Hating cruelty*. <sup>b</sup> *Vitam* <sup>a</sup> *pertusus*, *Wearie of life*.

### The Adverb.

**A**dverbs of qualitie, time and place, doe require a genitive case: as, <sup>a</sup> *Multum* <sup>b</sup> *lucris*. <sup>a</sup> *Tunc* <sup>b</sup> *temporis*. <sup>a</sup> *Ubique* <sup>b</sup> *gentium*.

Certain adverbs will have a dative case, like as when nouns that they come of: as, *Venit* <sup>a</sup> *obviam* <sup>b</sup> *illi*. *Canit* <sup>a</sup> *similiter* <sup>b</sup> *huic*.

These datives be used adverbially. *Tempori*, *luci*, *vesperi*: as, *Tempori surgendum*, *vesperi cubandum*. *Luci laborandum*.

Certain adverbs will have an accusative case of the preposition that they come of: as, <sup>a</sup> *Propius* <sup>b</sup> *urbem*. <sup>a</sup> *Proximè* <sup>b</sup> *castra*.

Where note that prepositions when they be set without a case, or els do fozm the degrees of comparison, be changed into adverbs.

## EIGHT PARTS OF SPEECH:

### The Conjunction.

**C**onjunctions Copulatives and Disjunctives, and these foure, Quam, nisi, præterquam, an, couple like cases: as, <sup>a</sup> Xenophon & <sup>b</sup> Plato fuere æquales. And sometimes they be put between diuers cases: as, <sup>a</sup> Studui <sup>b</sup> Romæ & <sup>bb</sup> Athenis: Est <sup>a</sup> liber <sup>b</sup> meus & <sup>bb</sup> fratris, <sup>a</sup> Emi fundum centum <sup>b</sup> nummis & <sup>bb</sup> pluris.

Conjunctions Copulatives and Disjunctives, most commonly ioyne like moods and tenses together: as, <sup>a</sup> Petrus & Ioannes <sup>b</sup> precabantur & <sup>bb</sup> docebant. And sometimes diuers tenses: as, Et <sup>b</sup> habetur & <sup>bb</sup> referetur tibi à me <sup>a</sup> gratia.

### The Preposition.

**S**ometimes this preposition In is not expressed, but understood, and the casuall word becometh lesse put in the ablatiue case: as, Habeo te <sup>b</sup> loco parentis, *id est*, in loco.

A verb compound sometime requireth the case of the preposition that he is compounded withall: as, <sup>a</sup> Exeo <sup>b</sup> domo, <sup>a</sup> Prætereo <sup>b</sup> te in salutatum, <sup>a</sup> Adco <sup>b</sup> templum,

### The Interjection.

**C**ertaine interjections require a nominatiue case: as, <sup>a</sup> O festus <sup>b</sup> dies hominis Certaine a datiu: as, <sup>a</sup> Hei <sup>b</sup> mihi. Certaine an accusatiue: as, <sup>a</sup> Heu <sup>b</sup> stirpem inuisam. Certaine a vocatiue: as, <sup>a</sup> Proh sancte <sup>b</sup> Iupiter. And the same Proh will haue an accusatiue case: as, <sup>a</sup> Proh Deum atque hominum <sup>b</sup> fidem.

F I N I S.

GWILIELM.

# GUILLIELMI LILI ad suos

Discipulos monita Pædagogica, seu

*Carmen de Moribus.*

**Q**ui mihi discipulus Puer es, cupis atq; doceri,  
Huc ades, hæc animo concipo dicta tuo  
Mane citus lectum fuge, mollem discere somnum:  
Templa petas supplex, & venerare Deum

Atramentum in primis facies sit lota manusque;

Sint nitidæ vestes, comptaque casarices:

Desidiam fugiens, cum te schola nostra vocarit,

Adsis; nulla pigra sit tibi causa moræ.

Me Præceptorem cum videris, ore saluta,

Et condiscipulos ordine quosque tuos

Tu quoque fac sedeas, ubi te sedisse iubemus;

Inque loco, nisi sis iussus abire, mane

Ac magis ut quisque est doctrinæ munere clarus,

Sic magis is clarâ sede locandus erit

Sealpellum, calami, atramentum, charta, libelli.

Sint semper studijs arma parata tuis

Si quid dictabo, scribes, at singula rectè;

Nec macula, aut scriptis menda sit ulla tuis.

Sed tua nec laceris dictata aut carmina chartis

Mandes, quæ libris inseruisse docet.

Sæpe recognoscas tibi lecta, animoque revolvam;

Si dubites, nunc hos consule, nunc alios

Qui dubitat, qui sæpe rogat, mea dicta tenebir;

Is qui nul dubitat, nil capit inde boni

Disce puer quæso, noli dediscere quicquam,

Nè mens te insimulet conscia desidii

Sisque animo attentus: quid enim docuisse juvabit,

Si mea non firmo pectore verba premas?

Nil tam difficile est, quod non solertia vincat:

Invigila, & parata est gloria militiæ.

Nam veluti florea tellus nec semina profert,

Ni sit continuo victa labore manûs:

Sic puer, ingenium si non exerceret, ipsum

Tempus & amittit, spem simul ingenij

Est etiam semper lex in sermone tenenda,

Nè nos offendant improba garrulitas

Incumbens studio, submissa voce loqueris;

Nobis dum reddis, voce canorus eris:

Et quæcunque mihi reddis, discantur ad unguem;

Singula & abjecto verbum redde libro.

Nec verbum quisquam dicturo suggerat ullum;

Quod puero exitium non mediocre parit.

## CARMEN DE MORIBVS.

Si quicquam rogitō sic respondere ludebis,  
 Ut laudem dīctis & mereare decus,  
 Non linguā celeri nimis, aut laudabere tardā;  
 Est virtus medium, quod tenuisse iuvat.  
 Et quoties loqueris, memor esto loquare Latine,  
 Et veluti scopulos barbara verba fuge.  
 Præterea socios, quoties te cunque rogabunt,  
 Instrue; & ignaros ad mea vota trahe.  
 Qui docet indoctos, licet indoctissimus esset,  
 Ipse brevi reliquis doctior esse queat.  
 Sed tu nec stolidos imitabere Grammaticastros,  
 Ingens Romani decus eloquij:  
 Quorum tam satius nemo, aut tam barbarus ore est  
 Quam non authorem barbara turba probet.  
 Grammaticas recte si vis cognoscere leges,  
 Discere si cupias cunctis ore loqui;  
 Addiscas veterum clarissima scripta virorum,  
 Et quos authores turba Latina docet,  
 Nunc te Virgilius, nunc ipse Terentius optat,  
 Nunc simul amplecti te Ciceronis opus;  
 Quos qui non didicit, nil præter somnia vidit,  
 Certat & intenebris vivere Cimmerijs.  
 Sunt quos delectat studio virtutis honestæ  
 Posthabito nugis tempora conterere:  
 Sunt quibus est cordi, manibus, pedibusve sodales,  
 Aut alio quovis sollicitare modo:  
 Est alius, qui se dum clarum sanguine jactat,  
 Insulto reliquis improbat ore genus.  
 Te tam prava sequi nolum vestigia morum;  
 Ne tandem satis præmia digna feras.  
 Nil dabis aut vendes, nil permutabis e nefas,  
 Ex damno alterius commoda nulla feres,  
 Insuper & nummos, irritamenta malorum,  
 Mitte alijs; puerum nil nisi pura decent.  
 Clamor, rixæ, joci, mendacia, furta, cachinni,  
 Sint procul a vobis; Martis & arma procul.  
 Nil penitus dices quod turpe, aut non sit honestum;  
 Est vitæ ac pariter janua lingua necis.  
 Ingens crede nefas cuiquam maledicta referre,  
 Iurare aut magni numina sacra Dei.  
 Denique servabis res omnes, atque libellos,  
 Et tecum quoties isque redisque feres.  
 Effuge velcaulas, taciunt cunctique nocentem,  
 In quibus & nobis displicuisse potes.

FINIS.

